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Good Start for SALT with Round Both Sides Said to Be Optimistic

HELSINKI, July 8 (AP).—The first round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union got off to a good start in 1971, May 20 conference sources said. Both sides were optimistic and "Love Star" determined to reach agreement on a TV screen.

At the opening session in the Helsinki Hotel, both sides seemed anxious to make progress on the basis of the May 20 agreement. Engagement by both governments to "talks" the sources said.

Selected announcements, which were made at the Helsinki conference, indicated a significant development in breaking the 11 1/2 year deadlock that had existed in London. A year, said the two powers, should concentrate this year on negotiating a deployment of anti-air and missile missiles (ABMs) and at the same time try to reach an agreement on limiting offensive strategic nuclear weapons.

It might inject new life into the talks that have been alternating between a state of near-paralysis and a state of intense activity. The Helsinki conference was followed by a 45-minute informal session. The meeting was set for Tuesday at the American Embassy and was attended by the Soviet delegation, including Mr. Semenov, and the American delegation, including Mr. Bruce.

At the Helsinki conference, the two sides agreed to set up a series of technical working groups to discuss the various issues. The working groups will meet in Helsinki, Moscow, and Washington.

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SPACE PICTURE—The two thick white lines mark the path of Soviet orbital station Salyut-1, and the thinner white streaks (center) the path of a U.S. satellite. They appear close but actually are thousands of miles apart. The picture was taken by the Bochum West German space observatory Wednesday.

Heath Calls On U.K. to Join EEC

Says '6' Will Get Britain Moving

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight urged Britain to join the Common Market and become a greater country in a greater Europe.

In a television broadcast aimed directly at "selling" the British people on the European idea, Mr. Heath said that Britain for 25 years had been looking for something to get the country moving again.

"Now here it is," he said. "We must recognize it for what it is. We have the chance for new greatness. Now we must take it."

Mr. Heath spoke in short, stabbing sentences—the most direct appeal he has yet made in a bid to rally opinion to the government's side. Opinion polls still show a majority of Britons dislike the idea of joining the European Community.

He reviewed the entry terms reached at negotiations in Luxembourg and Brussels, describing them as a good deal better than anyone thought they were going to be.

This had been possible because the six-nation European Community felt, as Britain did, that they could achieve more together than they could apart. It would open up to member countries a market larger than the Soviet Union and larger than the United States.

He said the price of entry, on the other hand, was lower than many people thought it would be. Over one year, the cost of living would increase by only half a new penny in the pound sterling a year over the first six years of membership.

"Not a high price, I would have thought, to invest in the future," he said.

"The future of this country belongs to those who are young or still unborn," Mr. Heath added. "In reaching our decision, we must keep this in mind: will they have to live in it? Will they ever forgive us if we take the wrong decision—the shortsighted decision?"

He said an enlarged Europe would be a big factor in maintaining peace. The European Community realized after two world wars that fighting one another gained nothing.

"Many of you have fought in Europe, as I did, or have lost fathers, brothers or husbands who fell fighting in Europe. I say to you now, with that experience in my memory, that joining the Community . . . is the best guarantee we can give ourselves of a lasting peace in Europe."

Mr. Heath's broadcast, coming after the 20,000-word official document issued yesterday, was a key part of the government's campaign to get Britain moving.

U.S. Assails Peace Plan, But Offers to Explore It



David K. E. Bruce, head of American delegation, at Paris peace talks yesterday.

Reds Reject Off-Record Session

By John L. Hess

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—The United States sharply criticized the new peace plan of the Vietnamese Communists today, but offered to explore it in an off-the-record conference next Thursday.

The Communists rejected the suggestion as "a perfidious maneuver" to avoid setting a date for an American withdrawal from Vietnam and a simultaneous exchange of prisoners—the first item of their seven-point proposal.

The 120th session of the Paris peace conference thus ended, like the others, in recriminations. There was wide speculation, however, that something else might be brewing under the surface.

At a press conference, the North Vietnamese delegation renewed its elliptical invitation to President Nixon's adviser on national security affairs, Henry Kissinger, to meet either of its two most important members, Xuan Thuy and Le Duc Tho. Mr. Kissinger is due here Saturday night en route home from Saigon. If he asks for a meeting, "we are disposed to consider it," said Nguyen Thanh Le, the North Vietnamese press spokesman.

Mr. Kissinger has been reported to have no plan to request such a meeting. But seasoned observers were struck by the response of Mr. Le to a question of whether there had been any secret contacts between the North Vietnamese and the Americans here.

Noncommittal Reply

"We have no information on the subject," he replied. At previous briefings, he had answered the same question with a flat negative.

The four-party conference today was dominated by the seven-point proposal put forward last week by Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam—the Viet Cong.

In his prepared opening statement, Ambassador David K. E. Bruce conceded that the offer posed questions requiring "serious negotiations."

"Our analysis thus far, however, indicates that despite some new elements, your proposals do not seem to change your long-asserted basic demands or indicate your intention to end the fighting," he said. The American delegate described the demand for an unconditional withdrawal pledge as "so sweeping and categorical in nature that we cannot possibly accept it" without any discussion or negotiation.

Mr. Bruce objected to the fact that the plan referred only to the release of prisoners taken in North and South Vietnam but was silent on the question of those captured in Laos and Cambodia.

Four Questions

He said the Communists again were demanding a regime in Saigon "which fulfills your own criteria." He added that "we will not impose any government on the people of South Vietnam."

But he proposed that the next session be a restricted one, "at which we could explore further your proposals as well as discuss our own . . . free from the glare of publicity."

The chief difference between a regular plenary and a restricted session is that the latter would be off the record, except for an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Man Slain; 5 Soldiers Hurt

British Troops Fire on Mob In N. Ireland Street Battle

LONDON, July 8 (UPI).—British troops opened fire today on a mob that attacked them with nail bombs in revenge for the death of a man killed earlier in Londonderry's fourth straight day of rioting.

At least one attacker—identified as George Desmond Beattie, 20—died in the hail of bullets fired by the troops as the bombs exploded in their midst, an army spokesman said.

Five soldiers were injured, one of them seriously, he said.

At one point, during the battle that raged through Londonderry's Roman Catholic Bogside district, a heavy truck crashed into an army armored car. Rioters hurled nail bombs at the armored car and, as the crew scrambled out, commandeered the vehicle.

Army reinforcements charged and fired canisters of CS gas to drive the rioters off and recover the vehicle.

This afternoon's explosion of violence was the worst yet in a series of clashes and bombing and shooting incidents that have racked Londonderry the last four days and claimed one life before dawn today.

Under attack by rioters in darkness, British troops shot two persons, one of whom was brandishing a rifle. The other was throwing fire bombs, an army spokesman said.

Friends smuggled both across the nearby border into the Irish Republic, Republican sources said. One, identified as Seamus Cusack, 26, died in Letterkenny Hospital, County Donegal.

Later tonight, hundreds of angry youths launched new bomb attacks on British troops in the Bogside district. They erected barricades virtually sealing off the area.

Meanwhile, the British Army announced that 500 extra troops—the King's Own Scottish Borderers—would move into Northern Ireland from Scotland. That would bring troop strength to 11,000—just 900 fewer than were on duty this time last year.

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N.Y. Generator Fails, Power Is Cut Back 5%

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—Consolidated Edison Co.'s 1 million-kilowatt "Big Alis" generator in Queens failed again yesterday, forcing a 5 percent cutback in power throughout the city.

The cause of the trouble was not immediately determined. The generator in Ravenswood, Queens, received its nickname from its manufacturer, the Allis-Chalmers Corp. "Big Alis" broke down a year ago this month, setting off a power crisis that lasted through the summer of 1970.

British Suggest It Affects Certain Hormones

Light on Mystery of How Aspirin Works

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Although aspirin is probably the most widely used of all drugs, its mode of action within the body has defied satisfactory explanation. Now, British researchers believe they have the answer.

They have shown that aspirin, and its close relatives, inhibit the synthesis of hormones, known as prostaglandins, that can induce fever, inflammation and headache.

These hormones, relatively recently discovered, are believed to play a wide variety of roles affecting such diverse organs as the heart, bronchial tubes, uterus, blood vessels and stomach. The possibility of their control with aspirin-like drugs has evoked considerable excitement in the British medical community.

A British journal, the New Scientist, refers to the finding, in its June 24 issue, as "an event of enormous significance." It holds out the prospect, the journal said, "of producing much improved drugs to deal with such intractable ailments as rheumatic fever."

Furthermore, it added, the discovery offers hope for a better understanding of how prostaglandins function in the body. Some are being used experimentally to induce abortion and there is hope that their control, with aspirin-like drugs, could prevent unwanted abortions.

At present, aspirin-type drugs are being given in massive doses to keep body temperature down in cases of rheumatic fever, but the development of more effective treatment has been hampered by uncertainty as to how aspirin works.

The aspirin findings were reported in the June 23 issue of Nature. They are presented in three reports by researchers at the Institute of Basic Medical Sciences of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Other Reports

The first report, by Dr. John J. R. Vane, professor of pharmacology, tells of studies with guinea-pig tissue showing that three aspirin-like drugs all impede synthesis of a prostaglandin, in cats, is the most potent

substance known for the generation of fever.

One of the drugs was aspirin itself (acetylsalicylic acid). Another was indomethacin (marketed as Indocin). The third was sodium salicylate, which, in various preparations, is used to treat rheumatoid arthritis.

The last-named was the least effective against the particular prostaglandin used in this test. This was considered puzzling, since the drug is capable of aspirin in controlling fever and inflammation. Indomethacin, on the other hand, proved extremely potent in the test.

Dr. Vane, with Dr. Sergio H. Ferreira and Dr. Salvador Moncada, tell in a second report that aspirin and indomethacin block prostaglandin release by an intact organ. In a third report, researchers found that platelets in the blood of those who had taken aspirin could not produce prostaglandins.

In assessing the implications of these findings, Dr. Vane suggested the possible use of an anti-inflammatory acid, such as aspirin, "as an inhibitor of unwanted abortion or miscarriage."

Carried by U.S. Copters

South Vietnam Units Strike In Cambodia and Near DMZ

SAIGON, July 8 (AP).—Forty American helicopters lifted 1,500 South Vietnamese troops into the Parrot's Beak section of eastern Cambodia today in a new pincer drive against North Vietnamese forces.

(South Vietnamese Black Panther troops followed up an American bombardment today with a raid on a Communist supply dump 24 miles from the Demilitarized Zone, near the Laotian border, United Press International reported.)

The South Vietnamese troops were dropped off six to nine miles deep in Cambodian territory. They met no opposition in the opening of the drive.

The drive is centered 65 miles northwest of Saigon with a link-up anticipated at the Cambodian provincial capital of Svay Rieng, on Route 1, the highway from Phnom Penh to Saigon.

A second force of 1,500 troops spearheaded by an armored column is moving southward from Kompong Thom.

Lt. Gen. Nguyen Van Minh, commander of South Vietnamese forces in the 3d Military Region, said that the operation has four objectives—to try to trap a North Vietnamese sapper battalion of about 400 troops, to disrupt Communist communication, to find supply caches, and to slow North Vietnamese infiltration into the southern half of South Vietnam.

Gen. Minh said the North Vietnamese have stepped up their infiltration since the start of the rainy season last May.

Staging Area

The Parrot's Beak straddles Highway 1 and extends roughly 15 miles on either side of the highway. The flat, marshy terrain has long been used by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong as a staging area for operations in the southern half of South Vietnam and for sapper operations in Saigon.

It was one of the first areas invaded by allied forces during the first major U.S.-South Vietnamese drive into Cambodia in May and June of 1970.

Gen. Minh said that in the

new operation there was no softening-up of the area with air strikes far in advance. He said he wanted to keep the element of surprise.

Propeller-driven South Vietnamese fighter-bombers launched some strikes in the region just before the Saigon forces were lifted in by the U.S. helicopters. They drew no ground fire.

Gen. Minh said that all logistical support for the operation would be provided by South Vietnamese helicopters.

Sources in Saigon say Gen. Minh badly needs a victory to offset a series of setbacks suffered in Cambodia since the death of his predecessor, Lt. Gen. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Casualties: Level Still Low

SAIGON, July 8 (AP).—The allied commands reported today that U.S. casualties in the Vietnam war continued at a low level last week and South Vietnamese casualties fell off sharply, reflecting the lull in battlefield action.

However, the allied commands reported a 58 percent increase in the number of North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed—2,280, an increase of 830 over the week before—probably resulting from stepped up air strikes.

The U.S. command said 23 Americans were killed and 120 were wounded in action last week, compared with 21 killed and 172 wounded the week before.

Senate Bill Would Require CIA to Report to Congress

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Sen. John Sherman Cooper, one of the most influential senators on foreign policy matters, introduced legislation yesterday that would require the Central Intelligence Agency to provide Congress regularly with detailed intelligence information.

The Kentucky Republican said that Congress needed this kind of evaluation and analysis, now available only to the executive branch, in order to participate in the formation of foreign policy.

Meanwhile, the House rejected yesterday a series of resolutions demanding that the Nixon administration provide Congress with additional information on U.S. operations in Laos.

Two other senators also offered proposals relating to the CIA.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D.-S.D., suggested that expenditures and appropriations for the intelligence agency appear as a single line item in the budget. Currently, agency funds are concealed in other items in the budget.

Sen. Clifford P. Case, R.-N.J., said he would offer measures that would prohibit such CIA activities as the funding of Thai troops to fight in Laos.

Sen. Cooper emphasized that his proposal was not aimed at any CIA operations, sources or methods. Rather, he said, it was "concerned only with the end results—the facts and analyses of facts."

This way, he said, "Congress would be in a much better position to make judgments from a much more informed and broader perspective than is now possible."

An aide to Sen. Cooper said that the senator had been considering the legislation for three years but that disclosures in the

Pentagon Papers on the U.S. involvement in Vietnam had provided the impetus for offering the measure now.

The aide referred specifically to CIA analyses during the Johnson administration that full-scale bombing of North Vietnam would not be effective in halting infiltration or breaking the will of Hanoi.

Sen. Cooper's proposal was supported on the floor by Sen. J.W. Fulbright, D.-Ark., the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and Sen. Stuart Symington, D.-Mo., the only senator belonging to both the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

Sen. Symington said it was "no secret that we on various committees have not been entirely satisfied with the intelligence information we have obtained."

Constitutional Court Decision in Italy Permits Divorce of Church Marriages

ROME, July 8 (NYT).—The Constitutional Court, Italy's final arbiter on constitutional matters, ruled today in favor of Italy's controversial divorce law.

The court decision was a major victory for supporters of the divorce law, which went into effect last December and has been bitterly fought by conservative Roman Catholic circles.

The Constitutional Court ruling was made in connection with an appeal by the City Court of Siena, which had refused to hear divorce cases on the grounds that they were unconstitutional.

The Siena court charged that the divorce law was a violation of Art. 34 of the 1929 Concordat with the Vatican, which recognized the church's authority over religious marriages. These are considered to be a sacrament and indissoluble. The judges of Siena also claimed that the divorce law, by modifying the Concordat, was a breach of the constitution.

Under today's decision, the Constitutional Court held that church weddings, like civil marriages, were liable to dissolution under the new divorce law.

The court's action was a bitter blow to the anti-divorce campaign which has been pressing for a national referendum on the controversial legislation. On the other hand, it was an important boost to parliamentarians who are currently seeking revision or outright abrogation of the Concordat.

Fund Campaign Nipped in Bud

SAIGON, July 8 (UPI).—Nguyen Van Hau, who told police he hoped to be a candidate in the South Vietnamese Assembly elections on Aug. 29, was arrested yesterday on charges of stealing 11,225 sheets of tin worth \$35,000 from a U.S. government warehouse.

Police said Mr. Hau told them he planned to sell the tin to raise campaign funds.

Tel Aviv Tightens Security After Shelling of Hospital

DEIR BALLOUT, Israeli-occupied Jordan, July 8 (AP).—Israeli security forces cracked down on a cluster of Arab farm villages today, searching for Arab terrorists who fired rockets into a suburb near Tel Aviv last night, killing two and wounding 20.

All villages within 15 miles of the attacked town of Petah Tikva were under curfew, lifted only briefly for women to shop.

Soldiers searched from house to house, seeking what they called "suspicious persons."

Taciturn Druze border police, fiercely anti-Arab despite their Moslem origins, kept the curfew in force in this tiny village of stone houses and olive groves.

Body Search

Anyone found out of doors was subjected to a body search and had to show his papers.

"We found a hand grenade hidden in a donkey's ear this morning," said one border trooper, unsympathetically. "There was no report on how many suspects were

detained. But at least three villages were seen under curfew.

An air force helicopter buzzed low over the rocky hills, also searching for the assailants.

The Israeli measures followed the Wednesday night assault on Petah Tikva, a town only six miles east of Tel Aviv.

Four Communist-made 100-pound 122-mm missiles hit two houses and a hospital for the chronically ill. A girl of 5 and a 71-year-old woman died. The attack occurred in the late evening.

It was the bloodiest Arab assault on Israeli civilians this year, and the worst Petah Tikva has known.

Israeli troops today reported finding the rocket launcher used in the attack against Petah Tikva. A military spokesman said the rocket launcher was found less than a mile inside Israel on the border of the occupied West Bank of Jordan. This meant the launcher was nearly four miles east of Petah Tikva. The rockets were said to have a range of seven miles.

The neighboring Arab town of Qafar Qasem sent condolences to Petah Tikva. The town council condemned "this terrible crime committed by criminals" and said it was in "heavy mourning."

'Gateway to Hope'

Petah Tikva, Hebrew for "Gateway to Hope," was founded 93 years ago. It was the first settlement set up by Jewish pioneers returning to the Holy Land after 3,000 years of exile.

The el-Patah guerrilla organization claimed responsibility for the attack. Observers speculated that this was a bid by el-Patah to strengthen its status in the Arab world against the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, whose claim for the spectacular-airplane hijackings and an attack on an Israeli-bound oil tanker in the Gulf of Aden—has been stealing prestige from el-Patah.

Meanwhile, Arab guerrillas clashed with Israeli forces on two fronts today.

Bazooka fire was opened from Syria on an Israeli force in the occupied Golan Heights and, in the ensuing battle, an Arab guerrilla was killed and an Israeli soldier was wounded.

An Israeli patrol also came under bazooka fire near Zarit, on the central sector of the Lebanese border, the military said. The Israelis traded artillery fire with the bazookas, a spokesman said.

Britain Expels 3 Iraqi Envoys In Counter Move

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—The British government today ordered three Iraqi diplomats to leave the country in return for the expulsion of three British diplomats from Baghdad earlier this week.

The three Iraqis, who must leave by next Thursday, were the counterparts of the expelled Britons, a military attaché and two first secretaries.

No specific reason was given for their expulsion, but a Foreign Office statement clearly linked it with the case in Baghdad.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Anthony D. Parson, assistant under secretary of state responsible for the Middle East, called in Iraqi Ambassador Kasim Khalaf today and "protested strongly" against the expulsion of the three Britons.

Heath Says EEC Will Get Great Britain Moving Again

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commending British entry, is part of a developing campaign to win support for the government's case. The prime minister is to give a full-scale press conference on Monday and plans several major speeches in the next ten days.

Mr. Heath firmly rejected renewed requests in Parliament for a referendum on the question.

Answering a series of questions, he emphasized it was the British Parliament's responsibility to decide this issue, and that a referendum would be contrary to constitutional practice in the country.

In reply to one MP, Mr. Heath referred to the question of whether a referendum was intended to be purely advisory or binding upon Parliament. "It is to bind Parliament, then Parliament gives up all its powers on that most of us consider to be one of the major issues of the day," he declared.

Amid cheers from government supporters, a member of the Labor party, Mr. William Price, accused advocates of a national poll as being unconcerned about principles and engaged on a third-rate gimmick based on a belief they would win.

"It is not clear that the moment public opinion changes we shall hear no more about a referendum from the self-appointed defenders of the constitution," Mr. Price added in a reference to the fact that current public opinion polls in Britain showed a majority against market entry.

Throughout Britain today the polls indicated a slight shift of British public sympathy in favor of joining the Market.

The government document yesterday trumpeted the advantages of Britain joining Europe on the



THE SCENE OF ATTACK—Israeli Army chief, Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev, visits damaged house struck by Arab rocket in Tel Aviv suburb of Petah Tikva yesterday. One of the two Israelis that were killed was in this same house. There were 24 others injured.

Heath Says EEC Will Get Great Britain Moving Again

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terms secured in negotiation with the six Market nations, but at present public opinion appears to be mostly against British entry. A poll conducted by Louis Harris for the Daily Express showed only 20 percent of Britons wanted to join Europe, compared with 57 percent opposed to it.

Opposition Softens

But the poll showed that opposition to market entry had slipped from the 62 percent who were against it only two months ago. The five percent who changed their minds had now aligned with the don't know.

Another poll was published by the London Evening Standard, which comes from the same stable as the Daily Express, and which is similarly opposed to British entry.

The Standard poll said that 45 percent of Britons would be in favor of British entry if Parliament voted for it. Forty-two percent said they would be opposed no matter what Parliament did and there were 13 percent don't know.

Parliament is not due to make up its mind on the issue until late October.

Tories Confident

Conservatives are confident that their majority in the Commons is sufficient to swing the case in favor of joining Europe.

The opposition Labor party, however, is still torn by dissension on the whole issue. A further factor likely to bring Labor out against the Market came today with an anti-Market vote by the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) at its annual convention.

The NUM is one of Britain's five biggest unions in the block-balling system employed at Labor party conferences. Today's decision appeared to make it more certain than ever that the Labor conference will go against the Market.

Vic Feather, general secretary of the powerful Trades Union Congress—whose affiliated unions take in 10 million workers—said: "I do not think Congress will accept the terms which are being offered."

He did not think the Market negotiators had met criteria adopted by the TUC last year. One of these was a contribution by Britain of 10 percent to the Community budget—but the government estimates the contribution rising to 18.9 percent in 1977.

Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe said he was certain that if Mr. Wilson were still prime minister "he would be appearing on television tomorrow night to commend these terms to the nation."

The white paper won mainly favorable reaction around the world today.

The French government welcomed the document, a leading Italian newspaper called it courageous, and The New York Times described it as eloquent and accurate.

In perhaps the sole adverse reaction, Australian Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony declared that the white paper made no acknowledgment of the difficulties that British entry will cause for important sectors of Australian agriculture.

Trial in U.K. On for USAF War Protester

By Bernard Weinraub

LAKENHEATH, England, July 8 (NYT).—The United States Air Force opened court-martial proceedings today against Capt. Thomas S. Culver, the first American officer accused of taking part in an anti-war protest in Britain.

Moments after the court-martial began on this sprawling Suffolk air base, Capt. Culver's attorneys pressed the court to drop charges against the Long Island-born officer. They contended that military regulations barring demonstrations overseas by servicemen were illegal.

"This is a test case," said Edward Sherman, a civilian lawyer representing Capt. Culver at the request of the American Civil Liberties Union. "So far as we know this is the first time that this regulation has been tested—the regulation that prohibits off-duty servicemen in foreign countries from taking part in demonstrations."

Outside the courtroom during the lunch break, Mr. Sherman, a professor at the University of Indiana law school, said: "We believe this regulation is unconstitutional because it violates a serviceman's right to free speech. We view this as a key case on servicemen's rights."

The judge, Col. Carl R. Abrams, rejected Mr. Sherman's motions, but lawyers for Capt. Culver made clear that the issues in the case may eventually be taken to the Supreme Court.

Protest at Embassy

Capt. Culver and 300 other servicemen took part in the silent anti-war protest outside the U.S. Embassy on May 31. During the protest, Capt. Culver—the senior officer there—and the other servicemen presented anti-war petitions with 1,000 signatures at the embassy.

The following week, on the eve of his departure for the United States and discharge, he was taken from his Cambridge apartment and placed under restriction at the air base.

The Air Force says that Capt. Culver "solicited other military personnel" to take part in the protest and violated regulations that forbid demonstrations by servicemen overseas. The 32-year-old officer faces four years imprisonment, forfeiture of pay and a dishonorable discharge.

In a long motion that drew praise from Col. Abrams, Mr. Sherman said that the overall issue of demonstrations in the military arose in the early 1960s when servicemen began taking part in civil rights protests in the South. At the time, he said, military regulations were drawn up indicating that off-duty servicemen in civilian clothes were allowed to demonstrate.

"As an afterthought," he said, "they decided that no demonstrations were allowed in foreign countries."

Goldman Retiring

GENEVA, July 8 (UPI).—Nabum Goldman today stepped down as president of the World Conference of Jewish Organizations. Mr. Goldman, who will be 76 Saturday, said he feels it is time new officers were elected. He has been president since the conference was established in 1958.

Thai Pullout From Vietnam Starts Today

Half of 12,000-Man Force Out by August

SAIGON, July 8 (Reuters).—Thailand will begin pulling its troops out of South Vietnam starting tomorrow, a Thai Army spokesman announced here today.

Col. Sanit Sangkancha, the Thai Embassy's Army attaché, said half of the 12,000 Thai troops stationed in Vietnam would be sent home by the end of this month.

Col. Sanit said the remaining 6,000 troops of the Black Panther division would probably be sent home by the end of the year.

The Thai diplomat said he did not know how many troops would be initially flown home tomorrow, but added that two or three plane loads would probably be flown out of Saigon daily until the end of the month.

By the end of the year or early next year, only a token force of Thais would be stationed in South Vietnam. They would possibly be civil action police teams numbering not more than 200 or 300, he said.

The first Thai troops arrived in South Vietnam in 1967 to help the Saigon government with its pacification program.

Training in Laos Cut

PHNOM PENH, July 8 (UPI).—The United States has abandoned its secret program of training regular Cambodian troops in Laos, U.S. sources said yesterday, but is continuing to train Cambodian guerrillas.

The sources said the program, financed by the Central Intelligence Agency, ended last month when a 500-man Cambodian Army battalion wound up a three-month training course at a base in the Southern Laotian panhandle.

American sources at the CIA are continuing their program of training specialized Cambodian reconnaissance teams for work behind Communist lines, the sources stressed.

The U.S. officials declined to say how many Cambodian troops were trained at the CIA center at Nakhon Phanom near the southern Laotian town of Pak Se. Other sources put the number at "several thousand."

In contrast to openly-conducted training programs in Thailand and South Vietnam, the Laos project was run completely by civilian-clothed American military personnel. It was arranged that way to avoid dipping into Cambodia's small military aid program, and because American advisers in Cambodia are barred by U.S. law under the Cooper-Church congressional amendment of 1970.

Saigon Units In Cambodia

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Do Cao Tri, in a helicopter crash Feb. 23.

South Vietnamese forces that penetrated 30 miles into Cambodia under Gen. Tri have steadily been pushed back under Gen. Minh. North Vietnamese forces chased them out of Snuol with heavy equipment losses last May 31, and South Vietnamese troops are no longer based in the Fishhook sanctuary area north of Tay Ninh.

Saigon Troops Raid Dump

SAIGON, July 8 (UPI).—Black Panther shock troops of the South Vietnamese Army followed up a U.S. aerial bombardment today with a raid on a big Communist supply dump near the Laotian border.

About 200 men rode a fleet of 30 U.S. 101st Airborne Division helicopters into a square-mile truck pool and storage area close to the Laotian border and 24 miles south of the Demilitarized Zone.

They found the bodies of 38 North Vietnamese soldiers killed by B-52 and fighter-bomber strikes, and killed an additional nine as they combed through the dump area.

To cover the advance, American A-1H Cobra gunships fired rockets and machine guns into the thick rain forest that made the supply dump almost invisible from the air.

The South Vietnamese reported finding 12 tons of anti-aircraft shells, ten tons of rice, three new Soviet-made 2 1/2-ton trucks, 18 44-gallon drums of gasoline, six anti-aircraft machine guns and other supplies, a spokesman for the South Vietnamese told news-men.

Special Forces Laos Drive Causes Confusion Over Credits

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—The Laotian government declared today that a new Special Forces drive in the Plain des Jarres was the responsibility of the American Embassy, while U.S. officials in Washington sought to describe the action as a Royal Laotian government operation.

The unusual statement by a Defense Ministry spokesman in Vientiane appeared to grow out of a feud within the Laotian government on the conduct of military operations.

News of the statement arrived in Washington just as Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., told the Senate that the Pentagon opposed his amendment to limit U.S. military assistance to Laos to \$200 million during the 1972 fiscal year.

The Associated Press reported that Gen. Thongphanh Khouk, the Defense Ministry spokesman, said in Vientiane that there was a new drive in the Plain des Jarres by U.S. Special Forces. "You should ask the American Embassy," he said. "This is their affair."

Andrew P. Guzowski, an American Embassy spokesman, declined comment. But the AP reported, it is no secret that the Central Intelligence Agency pays, equips and advises the Special Forces and the Maoist tribal army under Gen. Vang Pao, who is in command in the region with a base at Long Chen.

Sensitive Nerve

Asked whether Gen. Vang Pao had informed the Laotian government about his operations, Gen. Thongphanh replied: "No, the government is not responsible for this operation."

Analysts here indicated that Gen. Vang Pao, who reports directly to Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma and not to the Ministry of Defense, had apparently hit a sensitive nerve. The statement attributing the military operation to the United States was seen here as the ministry's way of hitting back.

State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray 3d, when asked about the U.S. involvement, glossed over the split between regular Laotian forces and the CIA-supported Vang Pao operation.

"We know that the Royal Lao government is attempting to improve its defensive positions by pushing the North Vietnamese forces out of high ground to the west and to the south of the Plain des Jarres," Mr. Bray said. "These are the kind of actions the Royal Lao government has traditionally undertaken in

U.S. Assails Reds Offer At Paris Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

agreed communiqué. The Communists have refused such sessions, while posing no objection to "private" meetings—presumably because the latter can be held in the absence of representatives of the Saigon government.

Mrs. Binh challenged Mr. Bruce to reply to four questions: "What do you agree to consider our seven points as a basis of negotiation for a settlement of the South Vietnamese problem?"

"Second, among the seven points, with which do you agree and with which do you disagree—which are the points you consider positive and which do you consider negative?"

"Third, are you disposed to immediately a final date for the withdrawal from Vietnam in 1971 of all the troops of the United States and the other foreign countries of the American camp so that the captured American troops can return to their homes as soon as possible in 1971?"

"Fourth, is the American government disposed to stop supporting the bellicose and corrupt group now in power in Saigon and led by Nguyen Van Thieu or not?"

Mrs. Binh said the third question was a withdrawal question. She asked: "What do you agree to consider our seven points as a basis of negotiation for a settlement of the South Vietnamese problem?"

Her press spokesman, Nguyen Trien Dan, said Mrs. Binh had several times offered to meet Mr. Bruce privately, and did not regard the question of meeting procedure as important. She said the American, however, raised the question as a device to avoid an immediate reply.

Mr. Dan said that if Mr. Bruce had been able to name a withdrawal date, a cease-fire could have been declared today between American and Communist troops.

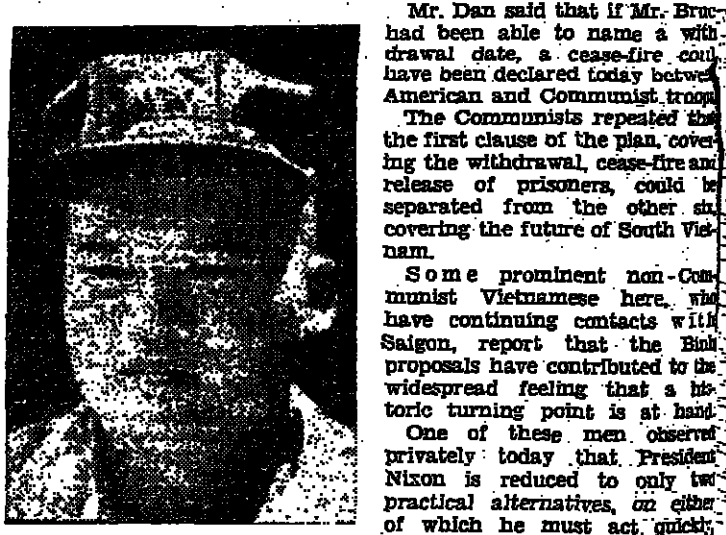
The Communists repeated the first clause of the plan, covering the withdrawal, cease-fire and release of prisoners, could be separated from the other clauses covering the future of South Vietnam.

Some prominent non-Communist Vietnamese here, who have continuing contacts with Saigon, report that the Binh proposals have contributed to the widespread feeling that a historic turning point is at hand.

One of these men observed privately today that President Nixon is reduced to only two practical alternatives, on either of which he must act quickly unless he means to continue the war. The first would be to accept Point 1 and withdraw, with the American prisoners leaving Saigon to work out their own destiny. The other, he said, would be to persuade President Thieu to resign and let another non-Communist negotiate a low-range compromise with the Communists.

The latter have been broad suggesting that nearly anything other than President Thieu would be acceptable.

In offering to "get the boy home by Christmas," the Communists imposed a special time pressure on President Nixon. According to the observers here, whether he is re-elected or not, President Thieu's term in office does not end until the new year, and if the Communists refuse to treat with him, an all-out settlement within the deadline is regarded as impossible.



Viet General Protests Drug Trade Charge

By Craig R. Whitney

NHA TRANG, South Vietnam, July 8 (NYT).—Maj. Gen. Ngo Dinh, said by an American congressman to be one of the chief drug traffickers in South Vietnam, asked President Nguyen Van Thieu this afternoon to protest the allegation, according to the general's senior American adviser, John Paul Vann.

Mr. Vann said in an interview that "There is no information available to me that in any shape, manner or fashion would substantiate the charges Congressman [Robert] Steele [R. Conn.] has made."

Gen. Dinh, 45, the corps commander of South Vietnam's Military Region II, on 11 Corps, could not be reached directly for comment today. His spokesman in Pleiku was informed of Rep. Steele's allegation this morning and late this afternoon Mr. Vann said that Gen. Dinh had called him on the telephone and told him of his appeal to Mr. Thieu.

Mr. Vann, who has been a field adviser in South Vietnam for every year but one since 1962, said he has known Gen. Dinh for eight years. He came to Nha Trang to be his senior adviser in Military Region II last May 16.

"Since I came here," Mr. Vann said, "I have advised Gen. Dinh of the necessity of mounting an extremely dynamic anti-narcotics campaign. He has been responsive."

"I am not at all claiming that my counterpart is innocent of any wrongdoing," Mr. Vann continued. "If there has been any wrongdoing of this nature I have not been aware of it."

Gen. Dinh, who has been commander of the Military Region II with his headquarters in Pleiku since 1970, was recently accused of various acts of corruption in letters said to be written by some officers in his command.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	24	73	Sunny
ALASKA	24	73	Sunny
ARIZONA	29	84	Sunny
ARKANSAS	29	84	Sunny
CALIFORNIA	29	84	Cloudy
COLORADO	29	84	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	29	84	Sunny
DELAWARE	29	84	Sunny
FLORIDA	29	84	Sunny
GEORGIA	29	84	Sunny
ILLINOIS	29	84	Sunny
INDIANA	29	84	Sunny
IOWA	29	84	Sunny
KANSAS	29	84	Sunny
KENTUCKY	29	84	Sunny
LOUISIANA	29	84	Sunny
MAINE	29	84	Sunny
MARYLAND	29	84	Sunny
MASSACHUSETTS	29	84	Sunny
MICHIGAN	29	84	Sunny
MINNESOTA	29	84	Sunny
MISSISSIPPI	29	84	Sunny
MISSOURI	29	84	Sunny
MONTANA	29	84	Sunny
NEBRASKA	29	84	Sunny
NEVADA	29	84	Sunny
NEW HAMPSHIRE	29	84	Sunny
NEW JERSEY	29	84	Sunny
NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
NORTH CAROLINA	29	84	Sunny
NORTH DAKOTA	29	84	Sunny
OHIO	29	84	Sunny
OKLAHOMA	29	84	Sunny
OREGON	29	84	Sunny
PENNSYLVANIA	29	84	Sunny
RHODE ISLAND	29	84	Sunny
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	84	Sunny
SOUTH DAKOTA	29	84	Sunny
TENNESSEE	29	84	Sunny
TEXAS	29	84	Sunny
UTAH	29	84	Sunny
Vermont	29	84	Sunny
Virginia	29	84	Sunny
Washington	29	84	Sunny
West Virginia	29	84	Sunny
Wisconsin	29	84	Sunny
Wyoming	29	84	Sunny

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Drive ver Cr FBI to Arrest 2 Americans Freed by Cuba Two of 18 Released Face Draft Charges

MIAMI, July 8 (UPI).—Premier Fidel Castro released 18 Americans yesterday who had been held captive in Cuba. The FBI today prepared to arrest two of them on draft fraud charges when they arrive in the United States.

The FBI had California warrants for the arrest of Dr. Bernard Bender of Long Beach, Calif., and his son, Lawrence, who were aboard the yacht White Cloud with another son, Michael, and Joseph McGuire.

The White Cloud, the yacht Saturna, with five persons aboard, and the sea-going tugboat Battler with eight crewmen were released yesterday after four Cubans serving prison terms in the United States were freed. The Cubans were serving six-month terms at the U.S. Air Force base in Florida for fishing illegally in U.S. waters.

There was no immediate word on the whereabouts of any of the vessels.

Premier Castro personally welcomed the Cuban fishermen at a mass rally at Havana harbor on last night. He accused American authorities of "cowardice" for handcuffing the four men and chaining them together while they were being moved between the points.

The 18th American, Fritz Sprandel, flew to Miami Tuesday aboard a Cuban refugee "freedom flight," minus his canoe that a final day drifted on Cuban shores on May 22 while he was on a solo voyage from New York to California.

Mr. Sprandel and the White Cloud's crew were freed after captured private sources paid \$4,000 fines for each of them assessed by Cuban courts. They had been charged with illegal entry into Cuba, although the Battler and McGuire were never charged with any offenses.

The Coast Guard was authorized to arrest Bernard and Lawrence Bender if it found the White Cloud at sea. The elder Bender, a dentist, is charged with carrying draft-age youths with him, and the younger Bender is charged with carrying other dental devices on the boat to make them ineligible for the draft.

ABA Links Tone
Of Trials to
Judges' Behavior

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—A unanimous vote of its members today adopted a resolution linking the behavior of judges to the quality of their decisions.

The resolution, adopted by the American Bar Association, states that judges should be held responsible for the quality of their decisions and that the public should be informed of the reasons for their decisions.

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PANTHER INTEREST—Kathleen Cleaver, Black Panther leader, listening to West German leftist student leader K. D. Wold, translating her Frankfurt University speech.

War on 'U.S. Imperialism' Widens, Mrs. Cleaver Says

FRANKFURT, July 8 (UPI).—American Black Panther leader Kathleen Cleaver said yesterday the struggle against U.S. "imperialism" has spread to many parts of the world.

Addressing about 800 students in a packed auditorium of Frankfurt's Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Mrs. Cleaver, frequently interrupted by shouting cheerleaders, said that "starting in 1970 the struggle against American imperialism has spread to many parts of the world."

Mrs. Cleaver, wife of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, addressed the crowd in front of a blackboard on which students had chalked the slogan "Down with U.S. imperialism and with its West German collaborators."

The students, most of them in shirtsleeves or in mini dresses, burst into applause when Mrs. Cleaver shouted into the microphone "To be anti-imperialist is to be anti-American!"

Mrs. Cleaver, a member of the Black Panthers' so-called "information bureau" in Algeria, described West Germany as a "genuine colony of American imperialism."

"Revolution All Over" Speaking in a rapid voice, and puffing cigarettes while a bearded student translated her tirade, Mrs. Cleaver said, "A revolution is going on all over the world."

Mrs. Cleaver was to address black American soldiers about six months ago, but was denied a visa on orders of Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Mrs. Cleaver said her organization was preparing a "full-scale people's war inside the United States against the racist-fascist government."

In the early stages of her speech, Mrs. Cleaver gave no chance to the bearded student for translation. This resulted in an angry voice yelling from the back benches: "Here are also workers who don't know English, not only students!"

During her speech Mrs. Cleaver also called on Germans to "take concrete steps" to free two American Negroes who are being tried by a West German court for attempted murder, Associated Press reported.

[She was referring to Americans William Burrell and Lawrence Jackson, former members of the U.S. forces who went on trial June 16 in Zweibrücken charged with the near fatal wounding last November of a German gate guard at the Ramstein U.S. Air Force Base, AP said.]

Snowiest Spot
PARADISE, Wash., July 8 (UPI).—The snowiest spot in the world is just this side of Paradise on the slopes of 14,110-foot Mt. Rainier, officials at the weather station claimed the record yesterday, saying 55.83 feet of snow fell in the past 12 months.

The show sells about 700 tickets at \$2.50 each nightly throughout the summer season, which lasts until mid-October. However, the concessionaire must share the profits with the main travel agencies in Rome that sell the tickets.

Nixon Invoked
Mr. Fantini defends his show by stating that President Richard Nixon saw it during one of his visits to Rome several years ago and "greatly admired it."

"Mr. Nixon has the record of the sounds and lights in his private collection," Mr. Fantini said.

Senate Backs New Cancer Research Unit

Only Critic Is Nelson; Bill Goes to House

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The Senate approved yesterday a bill to establish a special agency for a massive research attack on cancer.

The new government unit would be called the Conquest of Cancer Agency. It would absorb the National Cancer Institute, the oldest and largest member of the National Institutes of Health.

The only opposing vote was cast by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D., Wis., who said that while he approved strongly the basic aim of the bill, he disapproved, equally strongly, the mechanism it chose.

Sen. Nelson told the Senate he feared this would lead to the dismantling of the National Institutes of Health, the government's main arm for the conduct and support of biomedical research.

At the Summer White House in San Clemente, Calif., President Nixon said passage of the bill represents an important part of the "total national commitment" to an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer that I called for in my State of the Union message.

"Now that the Senate has acted on this program," he said in a statement, "I urge prompt agreement by the House of Representatives so that we can swiftly lengthen our strides against the dreaded ravages of cancer."

Administered by the new agency would be a part of the institutes, which are known collectively as the NIH; but the cancer effort would have virtually independent status. Its budget would be independent and not subject to approval by the NIH.

It was these features to which Sen. Nelson objected, saying that groups interested in other major health problems were sure to ask for similar preferred status. Indeed, he said, this has already happened in the case of heart disease.

New Hampshire Keeps Primary Edge on Florida
CONCORD, N.H., July 8 (UPI).—New Hampshire has made good on its promise to maintain its status as the state with the nation's first presidential primary.

Both chambers of the legislature today gave final approval to a bill establishing the primary on the first Tuesday in March, moving it a week ahead from the traditional second Tuesday in March.

Gov. Walter R. Peterson said that he intended to sign the bill as soon as it reached his desk.

Florida's legislature moved last month to establish that state's primary on the second Tuesday in March to coincide with New Hampshire's primary.

Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida signed the bill despite threats by New Hampshire legislative leaders that the state would retaliate.

U.S. Arms in 'Pipeline'
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, said in a Senate speech yesterday that \$35 million worth of military equipment is still in the "pipeline" for delivery to Pakistan.

Sen. Church, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that President Nixon "refuses to stop the flow" despite recommendations from the "bureaucracy" for the cancelling of outstanding licenses for equipment destined for the Pakistani armed forces.

Sen. Church did not say how he had arrived at his estimate of \$35 million in military equipment awaiting shipment to Pakistan. But qualified sources said that this was the total value of outstanding licenses issued by the State Department's Office of Munition Controls before the program of military sales was suspended on April 6.

These sources said that the State and Defense Departments were working to speed up the process.

2 Missionaries Slain In Dominican Republic
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 8 (AP).—Two American Baptist missionaries were found slain in bed yesterday in the Dominican city of Santiago.

On their car outside were the words "Death to the Foreign Traitors" and "Yankees Get Out." The bodies of Paul Potter, 39, and his wife Nancy, 36, were found by their son David, 10. They had been beaten and stabbed.

British-Owned Auto Firm in U.S. Accused of Hire-British Policy

By LaBarbara Bowman
WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—An auto mechanic has filed a complaint with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity commission about a Rockville, Md., firm that specializes in repairing English-made cars. He contends the company discriminated against him because he is an American.

Jason S. Hegy, 23, of Chevy Chase, Md., asked that Harold Oakes and his wife Ruth British citizens who are owners of the British Auto Services Inc., be deported. In his complaint filed July 1, he also seeks \$10,000 in damages.

Hegy stated in the complaint that "in anticipation of hiring one or more mechanics who were British subjects," Mr. Oakes "terminated" his employment. Mr. Hegy worked for the company for two months earlier this year, he said.

Mrs. Oakes said she was "absolutely flabbergasted" when a reporter told her of the complaint. She said neither she nor her husband was aware of it.

The company has 12 employees of whom five are Americans, five are Englishmen, one is a Ceylonese and one Jamaican, she said. One of the Americans, the parts manager, has worked for the company for five years, she said.

Mrs. Oakes added that the company prefers hiring Americans because it takes two years to import an Englishman and then some of them are found to be not competent.

Paris Is Next Stop
Kissinger Reaches Pakistan; Expected to Discuss Arms Aid

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, July 8 (UPI).—Henry Kissinger, White House foreign affairs adviser, arrived today for talks with leaders of President Mohammed Yahya Khan's government.

The talks were expected to include U.S. military supply shipments to Pakistan and the 106-day-old civil war in the Muslim nation's eastern wing.

Mr. Kissinger arrived from New Delhi, where he spent two days in conference with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and members of her administration. Political sources in New Delhi said that the Indian leaders criticized the American armaments shipments to Pakistan and asked that the United States stop all military and economic aid to President Yahya's government.

Mr. Kissinger is on a tour that already has taken him to South Vietnam and Thailand.

He will go next to Paris for consultations with David K. E. Bruce, the chief U.S. negotiator at the Vietnam peace conference.

Meanwhile, Pakistan protested to the British government yesterday over a statement issued in London complimenting India for its "restraint" in the East Pakistan situation.

It was the third such protest in two weeks on Britain's attitude toward the conflict in the Eastern wing.

The note, handed to British High Commissioner John Lawrence Humphrey in Islamabad, expressed deep regret that Britain, in the face of India's "unrestrained temper of belligerence," should find it opportune to compliment India on its restraint.

The note accused India of training and equipping as many as 40,000 "miscreants and supporters of Bangla Desh" (Bengal Land) on Indian territory for infiltration into East Pakistan.

It said that the British statement in London on June 21 at the end of the official visit of Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh, who had met the British prime minister and the British foreign secretary.

2 Missionaries Slain In Dominican Republic
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French Radio Giving News in English
PARIS, July 8.—For the benefit of tourists, the English Service of the ORTF, the French Broadcasting system, is broadcasting news bulletins, together with French road and weather reports at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily throughout the months of July and August. These broadcasts can be heard on the France-Inter Service of the ORTF (long wave: 1854 meters). Broadcasts include personal messages when the case arises.

2 Missionaries Slain In Dominican Republic
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, July 8 (AP).—Two American Baptist missionaries were found slain in bed yesterday in the Dominican city of Santiago.

Fitzsimmons Elected by Teamsters Convention Action Closes Hoffa Reign

MIAMI BEACH, July 8 (AP).—Teamsters Union delegates elected Frank R. Fitzsimmons president of their union today, formally ending the troubled, 14-year reign of the imprisoned James R. Hoffa, who is serving a prison term for jury tampering.

The 2,100 delegates representing two million members gave only a handful of votes and a chorus of boos to Theodore Daley, Mr. Fitzsimmons's only opponent for the \$125,000-a-year union presidency.

Mr. Daley withdrew during a roll-call vote and made Mr. Fitzsimmons's election unanimous.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, who succeeded automatically to the union presidency when Hoffa resigned two weeks before the convention, was elected in his own right to a five-year term.

Hoffa Parole Hearing
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The United States Board of Parole agreed yesterday on the basis of "new and substantial information" to rehear on Aug. 30 the parole request of James R. Hoffa, the imprisoned former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Reliable sources report that the information that prompted the board's action was the fact that the 58-year-old Hoffa has relinquished all of his offices in the union.

The meeting of the board was held in secret, as are virtually all its meetings. George J. Reed, the board president, said the action did not mean Hoffa would be paroled. He explained that all the board decided was that the appeal contained new and substantial information.

2 Hijackers Will Be Tried In Argentina
BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (UPI).—An Argentine three-judge panel announced yesterday it would try American Robert Lee Jackson and his Guatemalan girl friend on air piracy charges in connection with the hijacking of a Braniff airliner last weekend.

The decision ended speculation that Jackson, 36, of Maryville, Tenn., and Ligia Lucrecia Sanchez Anella, 23, might be returned to the United States or Mexico without being tried here.

Neither the U.S. nor Mexican governments have requested extradition.

No trial date has been set for Jackson and Miss Sanchez, who are charged with carrying out the longest point-to-point airplane hijacking in history. The airliner was about to land in Texas last Friday when the hijackers forced it to start a 7,500-mile trip that ended here Sunday morning.

Conviction of air piracy in Argentina carries a sentence of between three and 15 years in prison. There is no appeal.

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ABA Links Tone
Of Trials to
Judges' Behavior

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—A unanimous vote of its members today adopted a resolution linking the behavior of judges to the quality of their decisions.

The resolution, adopted by the American Bar Association, states that judges should be held responsible for the quality of their decisions and that the public should be informed of the reasons for their decisions.

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New Hampshire Keeps Primary Edge on Florida
CONCORD, N.H., July 8 (UPI).—New Hampshire has made good on its promise to maintain its status as the state with the nation's first presidential primary.

Both chambers of the legislature today gave final approval to a bill establishing the primary on the first Tuesday in March, moving it a week ahead from the traditional second Tuesday in March.

Gov. Walter R. Peterson said that he intended to sign the bill as soon as it reached his desk.

Florida's legislature moved last month to establish that state's primary on the second Tuesday in March to coincide with New Hampshire's primary.

Top Spanish General Splits With Rightists on Draft Foes

MADRID, July 8 (Reuters).—Lt. Gen. Mamel Diaz Alegria, chief of the Spanish defense staff, has split with army hardliners and ultrarightist politicians over dealing with conscientious objectors, who at present must serve long jail sentences.

He took his stand last night in a debate by the Defense Commission of the Cortes (parliament) on a government draft law which would make some provision for recognition of conscientious objection on religious grounds.

The draft law was a conservative measure which would merely allow conscientious objectors to serve three years in Red

Cross work or other alternative services instead of doing the 18-month national military service. But the measure was opposed by Army hardliners and ultrarightist politicians. They won approval for amendments stipulating that such conscientious objectors would still be obliged to swear allegiance to the flag, and would also lose their civil rights and be barred from teaching and similar posts.

Law's Too Tough

Gen. Diaz Alegria, who has a reputation for moderate political views, told the Defense Commission last night that they had made the law so tough that it was unacceptable.

He announced that he would vote against it if it was eventually sent to a plenary session of the Cortes for approval. Gen. Diaz Alegria said the government had proposed legislation which would intrude special arrangements for conscientious objectors, but the Defense Commission had turned it into a type of military service for conscientious objectors.

Under the proposed law conscientious objectors who refuse to do any type of service will only be jailed for three years. There are about 180 conscientious objectors in Spanish jails today, nearly all belonging to the Jehovah's Witnesses religious sect. They face many years detention under laws which allow repeated jail sentences for the same offense of "military disobedience."

Yugoslav Protest Sent Bulgarians

BELGRADE, July 8 (AP).—Yugoslavia today officially protested alleged violation of its airspace by neighboring Bulgarian war planes.

The official news agency, Tanjug, reported that a note charged that on July 4, Yugoslav war veteran day, airplanes of the Bulgarian Air Force "committed two gross violations of Yugoslav airspace by flying up to 10 kilometers inside Yugoslavia."

Yugoslavia's note demanded that Bulgaria desist from any repetition of the alleged incidents.

Labor Truce In Italy Ends Strike Wave

But New Walkouts Are Due Next Week

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Coal miners and some civil servants stayed away from work today, but a series of summer strikes was coming slowly to a halt. Thousands of tourists were the biggest winners in a truce between management and labor.

Employees of 1,327 hotels in Rome ended a seven-day strike yesterday at midnight. Tourist officials said the strike cost the city heavily in tourist revenue.

The three major labor unions refused to join in a strike at the Rome railway terminal and train services were only slightly disrupted in a walkout by a few dozen workers.

Coal miners staged a 24-hour strike over pay and working conditions and employees at the Ministry of Defense went into the final day of a strike over job reform and pay.

No violence was reported in the lingering labor agitation, but students clashed in a Rome street. The police said four persons were hurt. The fighting was attributed to a continuing student battle over control of a residence house.

The nation's 220,000 hotel employees, as well as several thousand other workers, were scheduled to strike again next week unless new contracts are negotiated before then. But some labor leaders said many strikes might be postponed because they conflict with vacations usually taken in late July and August.

The hotel strikes are scheduled to resume July 13, 15 and 14 throughout the country with workers pressing claims for more money, a shorter work week and job security.

The strike at Rome's railway station was called for 96 hours, with many of the station's 1,800 workers planning to stay away from work for three hours each shift.

Workers are seeking a reduction of the working week from 42 to 36 hours, bonus payments for the busier summer season and safer job conditions. Unions said two men have died and 111 were injured at the station during the last two years.

Shift.

Shell Kills 3 Guardsmen

HATTIESBURG, Miss., July 8 (AP).—Three National Guardsmen were killed and three injured in the accidental discharge of a 105-mm recoilless rifle here yesterday.



THE BEGINNING OF THE END—Les Halles, the famed Paris food market, must and is going. Here a worker begins work that will lead to the demolition of the famous iron structures, built around 1850.

Uganda Threatens to Shoot Aircraft Violating Borders

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 8 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin today ordered the Uganda Air Force to shoot down any aircraft that attempted to cross Uganda's closed borders with Tanzania and Rwanda.

In a statement described as a final warning to Tanzania, Gen. Amin said anti-aircraft missiles would be fired at any aircraft violating the order.

"The Uganda armed forces would not hesitate to strike deep into Tanzania territory in retaliation if the situation demanded it," the president added.

Customs and airways officials said Uganda's land and lake borders with Tanzania and Rwanda were closed today on orders issued by President Amin last night "in view of the security situation."

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has refused to recognize Gen. Amin's regime, and Mr. Obote is now living in Tanzania. In today's statement, the president said it was his government's duty to protect Ugandans from "any unwarranted attacks and

hostile actions taken by President Nyerere's regime."

"The Uganda armed forces have tolerated enough abuses and insults from President Nyerere's regime," he said.

Uganda dissidents have trained in Tanzania to attack Uganda, he said, and 600 men and 70 officers have already been lost "as a result of the hostile attitude taken by the government of Tanzania."

Later tonight, Tanzania accused Uganda of acting illegally within the East African Community.

High government sources in Dar es Salaam, however, said Tanzania does not believe the present situation in the community-linking Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya has yet reached crisis point.

A government statement took Uganda to task over declaring a Tanzanian minister of EAC persona non grata and called its unilateral appointment of top community officials unlawful. But there was no immediate official reaction to Uganda's closure of its border or President Amin's order to shoot down any planes violating the frontier.

Scheel Opens Talks With Top Israelis

Confers for 2 Hours With Premier Meir

JERUSALEM, July 8 (UPI).—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel began a round of talks with Israeli leaders today on the first full day of his four-day visit.

The first round of talks was with Premier Golda Meir. It was supposed to last an hour. But, at the end of the allotted time, one of Mrs. Meir's aides said that extensive discussion was under way and they were not to be interrupted.

Mr. Scheel spent a further hour with Mrs. Meir. Afterward, he said that he had a clearer picture of the Middle East situation.

This unplanned, long meeting consisted of very intensive talks. For both sides a lot of questions have been cleared up. I learned many things I did not know about before. I now have a clearer picture of things," Mr. Scheel told waiting newsmen.

Scheel Sees Eban

After a quick tour of the Knesset (parliament) building, Mr. Scheel moved on to his second round of talks with Foreign Minister Abba Eban.

Later, he attended a lunch given by Minister of Tourism Moshe Kol and then was the guest of Mayor Teddy Kollek on a tour of Jerusalem.

Tonight, Mr. Scheel and his wife were to give a dinner for Israeli officials.

Although there have been no major demonstrations, one anti-German incident occurred this afternoon. Outside the Jerusalem City Hall, police arrested a youth who tried to burn a Nazi flag atop an automobile carrying Mr. Scheel. The car was also pelted with eggs.

"German killer, German killers," a small crowd of demonstrators chanted.

In a front-page editorial, the English-language Jerusalem Post said that Germany still owes a debt to the Jews and it has to be paid.

It said that the term "normalization" could never be applied to relations between Germany and Jews. It said that Israel has a right to insist that special relations must exist and spelled these out as "this means that Israel should ask and should receive preferential treatment in the political, economic and security spheres."

An opposition member of parliament, Shaul Tamir, also requested Mr. Eban to raise with Mr. Scheel the question of former Nazis serving in the West German administration.

Obituaries

Inna A. Armand, 73, a Child Of the Russian Revolution

MOSCOW, July 8 (UPI).—Inna A. Armand, 73, a virtual child of the Russian revolution, whose mother was one of Lenin's closest comrades, died on Tuesday after a serious illness, it was reported today.

Her mother, Inessa Armand, was one of the leading women Bolsheviks, an intimate friend of both Lenin and his wife Nadezhda K. Krupskaya, and whose views on free love clashed with Lenin's puritanism. After Inessa Armand died from cholera in 1920, Lenin and his wife served as guardians for Inna Armand.

Embrued with the enthusiasm of the first days after the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, Miss Armand, then 19 years old, became one of the first leaders of the Young Communist League (Komsomol). She was known to Lenin as "little Inessa" to distinguish her from her mother.

In a later memoir about Lenin, Miss Armand said that once in February, 1921, while she was visiting Lenin and his wife in their Kremlin apartment, the subject turned to how youth were getting on. She said she suggested that they visit a nearby dormitory for students where her sister was studying.

Lenin Challenged

The three went over, and Lenin immediately found his conservative views about art and literature challenged by the youth, who favored more avant-garde movements.

Miss Armand said that there was a discussion about Vladimir V. Mayakovsky, the leading poet of the revolution.

"Vladimir Ilyich (Lenin) liked the enthusiasm with which the young people spoke about their beloved poet and about the revolutionary spirit of his verse," she wrote.

"However, on the question of poetry, too, a hot argument broke out because it developed that among the youth there were many advocates of futurism in their branch of art as well. In the end, tired of arguing, Lenin declared jokingly that he would make a special study of futurism in painting and poetry, would read the literature on the subject and would then come again and definitely defeat them in the discussion."

An obituary in today's issue of Moskovskaya Pravda, signed by "A Group of Comrades," said that during the civil war, Miss Armand enlisted in the Red Army, but was released in 1919 because of illness.

Dr. Roger Adams

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 8 (UPI).—Dr. Roger Adams, 83, one of the world's leading organic chemists and inventor of the World War I irritant gas, "adamite," named for him, died yesterday.

Dr. Adams held high honors for work in peace and war, and for directing 184 students who earned doctorates at the University of Illinois.

Head of the chemistry department there for 23 years, he died in a hospital here after a month's illness.

During his long career, he developed what were called "innumerable methods" of organic synthesis, discovered catalysts and made a synthetic oil to treat the disease of leprosy.

He won the National Medal for Science (presented by President Johnson in 1964), the Medal for

Merit, the Priestley Medal and many others of the American Chemical Society and other groups.

He headed the American Association for Advancement of Science in 1950 and the American Chemical Society in 1955. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and head of its chemistry section from 1953 to 1961, and the American Academy on Arts and Sciences.

Loula Long Combs

LEE'S SUMMIT, Mo., July 8 (AP).—Mrs. Loula Long Combs, 90, a nationally known grande dame of show-horse owners, died Tuesday at her home here.

Big-4 Envoys Hold Longest Berlin Talks

BERLIN, July 8 (AP).—Ambassadors of the Big-4 nations met for six and a half hours today in the longest session of their current series of talks aimed at easing tensions in and around the divided city of Berlin. They described the talks as positive and agreed to meet again on July 16.

During the session, couriers were seen hurrying to their respective missions from the former Allied Control Building in West Berlin, site of the talks.

For the first time in the 15 months of talks, the ambassadors also lunched in the building. Previously, they ate their noon meal in the residence of the ambassador who was chairman of the day's session.

Details Withheld

As before, the ambassadors refused to discuss details of the talks but their comments showed that progress had been made.

Sir Roger Jackling of Britain noted that the atmosphere was good and added: "We always make progress."

Jean Sauvagnargues of France said that it was a day of good work, although there were no aspects in the talks that he believed it was a good day, he said. "We made headway."

Kenneth Rush of the United States described the session as constructive and productive. Pyotr Abramov of the Soviet Union expressed his impressions by saying: "What lasts long will be good."

Agnew Visits Saudi Arabia

KUWAIT, July 8 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew continued his around-the-world diplomatic mission today, going to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Faisal, leader of the Arab world's most traditional and conservative nation.

Mr. Agnew wound up his two-day visit to Kuwait last night with a dinner at the Salama Palace given by Sheikh Sabah as-Sabah as-Sabah. The sheikh and Mr. Agnew met for more than three hours earlier yesterday.

Suharto's Party Obtains 89% of Parliament Seats

DJAKARTA, July 8 (UPI).—The government of President Suharto will control at least 80 percent of the 460-member parliament when the legislative assembly meets in October, latest election returns showed today.

This would be double the present strength of the government and military factions in parliament—and more than Mr. Suharto had expected.

Incomplete results of last Saturday's parliamentary elections—the first since 1955—indicated that the government-backed Golkar party won more than 80 percent of all votes cast. With the 100 seats (21 percent) already reserved for the military in parliament, the government should control more than 80 percent of the house seats.

Mr. Suharto's government originally hoped for a simple majority in parliament and hoped to overcome minor obstacles from opposition parties through persuasive techniques. There will be only two or three opposition factions in the future parliament, and together, they will provide no threat to the government.

Zurich University Is Closed by Unrest

ZURICH, July 8 (Reuters).—Zurich University, Switzerland's highest, was closed today indefinitely by student demonstrations because of student demonstrations.

An announcement said the university building, its biology institute and the university students' restaurant had been closed and teaching suspended.

The reason given was that the organizers of an "Anti-Capitalist and Anti-Fascist Information Week," who had been staging demonstrations at the university this week, had refused to nominate representatives to hold talks with the university authorities and that there was a danger of incidents.

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Pentagon Papers—XI: McNamara Breaks With Bombing Policy

By Hedrick Smith

ROBERT S. McNAMARA, while secretary of defense, sought to persuade President Lyndon B. Johnson in October, 1966, to cut the bombing of North Vietnam and seek a political settlement. McNamara made that move on the day the war was 17 months before its end.

McNamara's effort is described in the Pentagon's secret study of the war. It also says that in May, 1967, the secretary of defense stepped further and asked that the Johnson administration stop trying to guarantee a non-Communist Vietnam by bombing the war. McNamara was willing to accept a coalition government in Saigon that would include elements of the Viet Cong.

What the study terms his "radical" proposal for scaling down American objectives in the war was for Saigon to negotiate with the guerrilla movement not only for a political settlement but also for a cease-fire.

While Mr. McNamara's dissent from the war has been documented previously, the depth of his dissent from established policy is fully documented for the first time in the Pentagon study, which he commissioned on June 16, 1967.

The study details how this dissent was expressed by Mr. McNamara—initially as a leading advocate of a bombing policy and, in 1965, a confident believer that American intervention would bring the war to a close.

At each stage, the primary issues of debate were much the same: the size of American troop commitment; the effectiveness of the bombing of North Vietnam, which began on a sustained basis in March, 1965, and the proposed expansion of the air war and of the ground war in the South.

Beginning in late 1966, the study relates, President Johnson was being urged by the military leaders to step up the air war sharply and to consider allied invasions of Laos, Cambodia and even North Vietnam. Repeatedly the President was pressed to mobilize reserves to provide the manpower for a larger war.

The military leaders reacted to Secretary McNamara's proposals for a reduction of the air war with what the study calls "the stiffest kind of condemnation" and they "bombarded" him with rebuttals.

According to the study, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, warned on May 24, 1967, that halting the bombing north of the 20th Parallel would be "an aerial Dien Bien Phu"—a reference to the disastrous French military defeat in May, 1954, just before the negotiations that ended the French Indochina war.

The Joint Chiefs, the study relates, saw an "alarming pattern" in Mr. McNamara's overall strategy—one, they declared, that would undermine the entire American war effort.

Their most vehement criticism was directed against the secretary's memorandum to President Johnson on May 19, 1967. That paper gave a discouraging picture of the military situation and a pessimistic view of the American public's impatience with the war, and said:

"The time has come for us to eliminate the ambiguities from our minimum objectives—our commitment in Vietnam. Specifically, two principles must be articulated, and policies and actions brought in line with them: (1) Our commitment is only to see that the people of South Vietnam are permitted to determine their own future. (2) This commitment ceases if the country ceases to help itself."

Meanwhile, in Washington, a spokesman for the Pentagon said the Department of Defense was in the process of compiling its list. The spokesman said Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird had ordered the step taken about three days ago.

The Haig memorandum set a deadline of July 11, but it was considered doubtful that the departments could act that quickly. Because of unclear regulations about security clearances there was some doubt about the ability of the agencies to produce lists at all.

There were indications that no one in the government knew how many people have security clearance and that President Nixon was trying to put the entire disputed matter of classifying and declassifying documents under a central control.

Various laws and regulations apply across the departments and agencies dealing with sensitive government matters and it is estimated that the number of persons with some authority to see top secret documents reaches many thousands.

Members of the armed forces, the Central Intelligence Agency, the White House, the State Department, the Justice Department, defense contractors and consultants are heavily involved in security matters.

But Mr. McNamara has previously revealed that in both May and August of 1967 the possibility of his departure from the administration came up in talks with President Johnson, and the Pentagon study depicts both periods as critical points in the internal maneuvering on military strategy. In May, Mr. McNamara was pressing his proposals to scale down the war, and in August President Johnson decided to expand the air war against the secretary's advice.

The account of Mr. McNamara's dissent and the administration's division on Vietnam policy forms another section of the presentation of the Pentagon Papers.

Views Change at High Levels

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THIS IS the eleventh article in the International Herald Tribune of The New York Times series on a secret study made in the Pentagon of American participation in the Vietnam war. The study was prepared in 1967-68 by a large team of authors. It consists of 3,000 pages of analysis and 4,000 pages of supporting documents and covers nearly three decades of American policy toward Southeast Asia.

opposition political party, and, if necessary, to accept their individual participation in the national government—in sum, a settlement to transform the members of the VC from military opponents to political opponents.

Mr. McNamara acknowledged that one obvious drawback would be "the alleged impact on the reputation of the United States and of its President," but argued that "the difficulties of this strategy are fewer and smaller than the difficulties of any other approach."

President Johnson, the study recounts, preferred the middle ground of piecemeal escalation—what the study calls "the slow squeeze"—to either the "sharp knock" advocated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff or the shift to total political and military accommodation favored by Mr. McNamara.

It is "not surprising," the Pentagon analysts remark, that the President did not adopt the McNamara approach in view of his need to keep "the military on board" in any new direction for the U.S. effort in Southeast Asia. This is evidently an allusion to reports at the time that some high-ranking officers were in the mood to threaten resignation if the McNamara policy was adopted.

Satisfying neither extreme, President Johnson "was in the uncomfortable position of being able to please neither his hawkish nor his dovish critics with his carefully modulated middle course," the study asserts.

During the prolonged internal debate, such issues as stalemate in the ground war and civilian casualties of the air war were of much more concern to some policy makers than the administration publicly acknowledged.

Press dispatches from Hanoi in late 1966 stimulated what the analysts call an "explosive debate" in public about civilian casualties. Privately, the analysts add, the Central Intelligence Agency produced a summary of the bombing in 1965 and 1966 that estimated that there had been nearly 29,000 civilian casualties in North Vietnam—a figure far higher than Hanoi itself had ever used. The study implies that the term "casualties" covered both dead and wounded.

Stalemate Concern Rises

The Pentagon study also discloses that early in 1967 the growing stalemate on the ground became a concern of high civilian officials—even, at times, of President Johnson himself.

On April 27, the study notes, the President met with Gen. Westmoreland and Gen. Wheeler, who urged him to grant Gen. Westmoreland's request for 200,000 more troops—a request the two officers repeated nearly a year later—but Mr. Johnson was wary.

Their discussion was recorded in notes, found in Pentagon files and quoted in the study.

"When we add divisions, can't the enemy add divisions?" the President asked. "If so, where does it all end?"

When Gen. Westmoreland con-

ceded that the enemy was likely to match American reinforcements, President Johnson turned to the worry that Hanoi might ask Communist China for help.

"At what point," he asked, "does the enemy ask for volunteers?"

The only recorded reply from Gen. Westmoreland was, "That is a good question."

The real ceiling on the American commitment, the analysts suggest several times, was imposed primarily by President Johnson's refusal to be pushed by the military leaders into asking Congress to mobilize reserve forces—both former servicemen on inactive status and organized units of these servicemen.

Mobilization, the analysts assert, became the "political sound barrier" that President Johnson would not break.

For Mr. McNamara and his influential aide John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, the first frontal challenge to the basic trend of policy came in October, 1966, and grew out of doubts that had been mounting for nearly a year.

As early as November, 1965—eight months after the American decision to intervene with ground forces—the secretary of defense warned President Johnson that the major new reinforcements he was approving could "not guarantee success."

And in January, 1966, Mr. McNaughton, the third-ranking official in the Pentagon, voiced fear that the United States had become caught in "an escalating military stalemate."

McNamara Murder Plan

In mid-October, Secretary McNamara returned disturbed from a trip to South Vietnam. He had been the intended target of a Viet Cong assassination squad that was discovered only a few hours before his arrival in Saigon—a point to which he seemed to allude in his report to the President.

"Full security exists nowhere," he said, "not even behind the U.S. Marines' lines and in Saigon (and) in the countryside the enemy almost completely controls the night."

The Pentagon study notes that in this Oct. 14 memorandum, Mr. McNamara for the first time recommended cutting back sharply on military requests for reinforcements.

In September, 1966, Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp, commander in chief of forces in the Pacific, had pressed on behalf of Gen. Westmoreland for an increase in the projected strength of American forces in South Vietnam from 445,000 to 570,000 by the end of 1967. Actual strength was 325,000 men, and still rising.

On Oct. 7, the Joint Chiefs of

Staff urged what the Pentagon study calls "full-blown" mobilization of 638,500 Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine reservists to help provide more troops for Vietnam and also to build up the armed forces around the world.

In his Oct. 14 memorandum, Mr. McNamara told President Johnson that he was "a little less pessimistic" than he had been a year earlier because the allied military campaign had "blunted the Communist military initiative" and prevented a total collapse in Saigon. But he went on to say that this had not produced results in what he called "the end products—broken enemy morale and political achievements" by the South Vietnamese government.

Discussing Saigon's struggle to win the people's allegiance, Mr. McNamara showed none of the confidence of high American officials in the early 1960s that the mere introduction of American troops would revitalize the South Vietnamese civilian and military leadership.

"The discouraging truth," he said, "is that, as was the case in 1961 and 1962 and 1965, we have not found the formula, the catalyst, for training and inspiring them into effective action."

Longer War Vs. Big Push

Summing up the crucial drive to extend government control in the countryside, he said:

"Facilitation has as anything gone backward. As compared with two or four years ago, enemy full-time regional forces and part-time guerrilla forces are larger; attacks, terrorism and sabotage have increased in scope and intensity; more railroads are closed and highways cut; the rice crop expected to come to market is smaller; we control little, if any, more of the population.... In essence we find ourselves... no better, and if anything worse off."

"Nor," he said, turning to the air war, "has the Rolling Thunder program of bombing the North either significantly affected infiltration or cracked the morale of Hanoi."

The essence of Mr. McNamara's recommendations was that the United States should be "girding, openly, for a longer war" rather than pursuing what the Pentagon study terms Gen. Westmoreland's "meatgrinder" strategy of trying to kill enemy troops more rapidly than they could be replaced either by new recruits or by infiltration from North Vietnam.

In his memorandum, the secretary put forward his program:

• "Limit the increase in U.S. forces" in 1967 to a total of 470,000 men—25,000 more than

planned, and 100,000 fewer than requested by the military.

• "Install a barrier" to infiltration just south of the Demilitarized Zone astride the two Vietnams' border and jutting across the Ho Chi Minh Trail complex of enemy supply lines in the mountainous panhandle of Laos. The electronic barrier would cost roughly \$1 billion.

• "Stabilize the Rolling Thunder program against the North" at the current monthly level of 13,000 sorties—individual flights by planes—because "to bomb the North sufficiently to make a radical impact upon Hanoi's political, economic and social structure would require an effort which we could make but which would not be stomachable either by our own people or by world opinion; and it would involve a serious risk of drawing us into open war with China."

• "Pursue a vigorous pacification program" that would require "drastic reform" in the approach of South Vietnamese civilian, police and military officials to insure that they "will stay in the (contested) areas... behave themselves decently and... show some respect for the people."

• "Take steps to increase the credibility of our peace gestures in the minds of the enemy" through both political and military moves.

Among these moves, he proposed that "we should consider" a decision to "stop bombing all of North Vietnam" or, alternatively, to "shift the weight-of-effort away from Zones 6A and 6B—zones including Hanoi and Haiphong and areas north of those two cities to the Chinese border" and concentrate the air war instead "on the infiltration routes in Zones 1 and 2 (the southern end of North Vietnam, including the Muang Pass), in Laos and in South Vietnam."

The Joint Chiefs objected to Mr. McNamara's suggestion of a halt or a cutback in bombing to stimulate negotiations. The bombing, they argued, was a "trump card" that should not be surrendered without an equivalent return, such as "an end to the NVN aggression in SVN. Rather than cutting back or leveling off, they advocated a "sharp knock" against North Vietnamese military assets and war-supporting facilities.

Whatever the "political merits" of slowly increasing the pressure, they said:

"We deprived ourselves of the military effects of early weight of effort and shock, and gave to the enemy time to adjust to our slow quantitative and qualitative increase of pressure. This is not to say that it is now too late to derive military benefits from more effective and extensive use of our air and naval superiority."

Next: The Joint Chiefs' bombing requests.

Nixon Orders List of Persons With Top Security Clearance

By John Herbers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (AP)—The White House confirmed yesterday reports that it has ordered a list of all persons who have authority to see top secret documents.

The Assistant White House Press Secretary, Gerald L. Warren, said the order was part of a memorandum signed by Mr. Richard M. Helms, deputy assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, had gone to the departments and agencies in the executive branch, directing them to compile lists of those having top secret clearance.

Mr. Warren said the order was part of a review, launched Jan. 1, by President Nixon, of the declassification process of documents today within the government.

Mr. Warren's memorandum, dated June 30, asked for the names and contact persons who have access to top secret material.

Mr. Warren said he was not aware of the memorandum's details.

Stassen Says Nixon in 1954 Urged Troops

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AIR-INDIA WITH LOVE



Paris in the Movies

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 8 (UPI)—Cinema-Paris has made its way into the hearts of moviegoers. The festival, which opened at the Pavillon de Marsan (100 rue de la Vierge) on July 5, is a program of films on view twice daily, from 10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and at 8:30 p.m. The entrance fee is 8 francs. You can see the festival at once the assurance of something interesting and new; the assurance of a bargain when the time comes to see the films.

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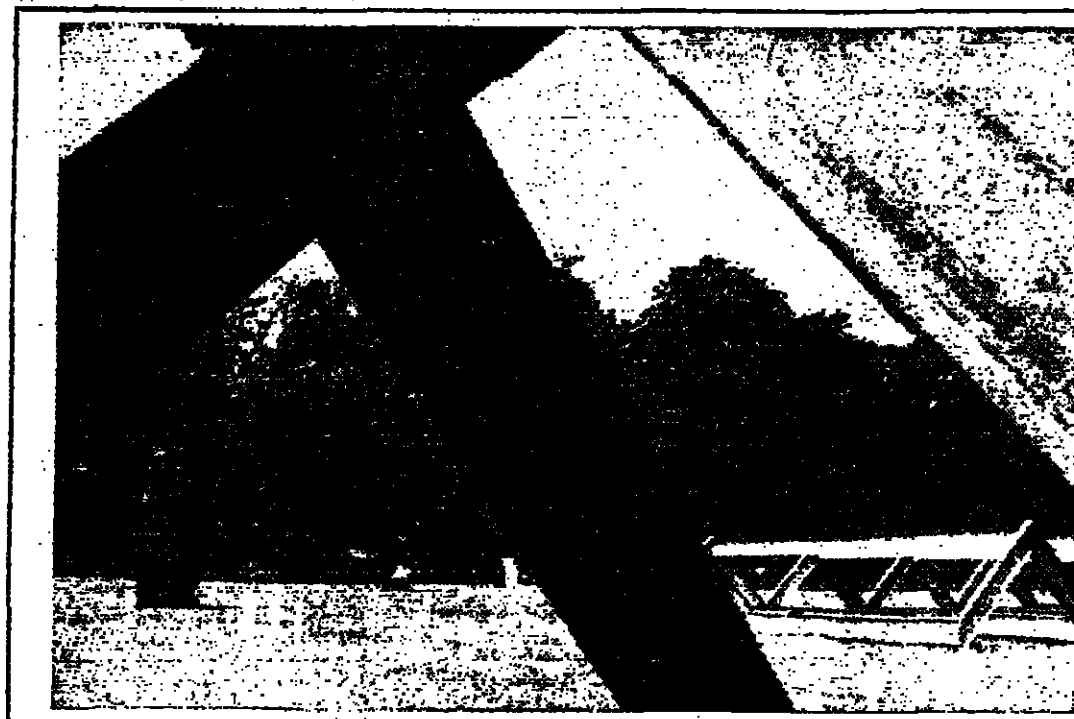
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How Urban League Leader Sees Problems of '70s

By Thomas Corpora

NEW YORK (UPI)—The main reason why the Urban League will guide the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence is that it has seen the failure of the 1960s as the failure of the Urban League. The Urban League, which has been a leading force in the fight against poverty and discrimination, is now facing a new challenge. The Urban League, which has been a leading force in the fight against poverty and discrimination, is now facing a new challenge.

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ART IN THE OPEN—Seen through the steel beams of a sculpture by Mark Di Suvero is part of the U.S. contribution to the 11th Middelheim Biennial (to Oct. 3) in Middelheim Park, Antwerp. The United States is participating, with 27 major works, in this event for the first time. Among artists represented are Alexander Calder, Isamu Noguchi, Claes Oldenburg and Louise Nevelson.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, July 8.—This is how The New York Times rated new movies:

"Shaft," directed by Gordon Parks, about a black New York private eye at grips with "what seems to be virtually all the white half of East Coast organized crime." Roger Greenspan credits with "surely the best title of any of the one-name movies to have opened in recent years." And though it doesn't have too much else of the best in his opinion— "The visual style of a Life Magazine photographic essay"—though its dramatic logic is "all Flash Gordon," it gives off "a kind

of self-generated goodwill that makes you want to like it even when for scenes on end you know it is doing everything wrong." If you could make a movie in this genre, says Greenspan, "you could make a movie that you can't make a private-eye movie anymore." "Making it about a black 'might be a good idea."

"Walkabout," Nicholas Roeg's film about rites of passage in Australia, "is a very sincere movie," Vincent Canby relates, that evokes, in his opinion, "nostalgia for an innocence that probably never existed." Its sympathies are with the simple folk, says Canby, but the techniques "remind me of things like heated swimming pools and safaris in air-conditioned Cadillacs." Roeg, who also photographed the movie, "never allows character, incident, or even landscape, to speak for itself." Shot in Australia, the film takes its title from an aboriginal ritual in which adolescents are sent out to survive as best they can for months.

"Murphy's War," directed by Peter Yates, which has Peter O'Toole as Murphy, the sole survivor of a World War II torpedo attack, who wreaks vengeance on the German U-boat that sank his ship, "pales over its decent adventure story with the sickly cast of second thoughts," reports Roger Greenspan, as well as "some heavy irony about the senselessness of killing." It so happens, says Greenspan, that "most of the killing in this movie, though dreadfully brutal, makes perfect sense." When the movie undercuts the impulses behind its action, says the critic, "the humanitarianism on the surface begins to look cheap and the savagery beneath to seem rather noble."

FASHION

'Joy' at \$3 an Ounce

By Franz Rodriguez

NEW YORK—Jean Patou's Joy, the perfume that sells for \$65 an ounce at Saks Fifth Avenue, now has a twin, produced by the women's liberation group at Columbia University for \$3 an ounce.

It came from a readily available formula printed in Henley's "20th Century Book of Formulas, Processes and Trade Secrets," found in just about every public library.

The formula for the perfume that smells just like "the most expensive perfume in the world," appears on page 519 of the 1965 edition of Henley's under the name "Edelweiss"—a plant that grows freely in the Alps.

It came about this way: At a women's liberation meeting some one mentioned that various industries should be prevented from making "unconscionably" high profits.

lengthy—formula instructs amateur magicians in manufacturing a "wonderful bottle" from which can be poured, in succession, port wine, sherry, champagne or ink "at the will of the operator."

Two female scientists in Columbia women's liberation agreed to work on the perfume formula. "We had a professional 'smeller' with a well trained olfactory sense. And of course, we had a bottle of the real stuff as control. The first batch contained, we all agreed, too much vetiver. So we left it completely out of the second and it turned out just right.

"We gave it a few days in the refrigerator to develop its bouquet and then we all agreed that the fragrance had altered slightly and needed the addition of something else—perhaps the vetiver? We added a few drops and we had it!"

This is the formula that yields 3 1/2 ounces:

Pure Joy
1 1/2 dram heliotropin
2 1/2 drams oil of rose
1 dram bergamot oil
4 drops musk
2 1/2 dram ambergris
1 1/2 dram artificial jasmine
4 drops negrol oil
8 drops angelica
8 drops vetiver
3 ounces medium perfume oil base.

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1855	63.5 Absolut 1.1	59	63 1/2	63 1/2	2314	19.1 Anacostia 1	12	10 1/2	10 1/2	4875	1.1 Bond ind	11	14 1/2	14 1/2
4254	43.5 ACME Int 2.6	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	40	23.1 Anch Rock 1	22	23 1/2	23 1/2	2814	3.0 BorkWth 1.2	67	26 1/2	26 1/2
5734	42.5 ACME Int 2.6	59	59 1/2	59 1/2	41	23.1 Anch Rock 1	22	23 1/2	23 1/2	2815	3.0 BorkWth 1.2	67	26 1/2	26 1/2
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1414	12.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1814	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	314	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
2214	22.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1815	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	315	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
4214	42.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1816	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	316	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
4214	42.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1817	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	317	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1818	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	318	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1819	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	319	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1820	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	320	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1821	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	321	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1822	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	322	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1823	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	323	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1824	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	324	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1825	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	325	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1826	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	326	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1827	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	327	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1828	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	328	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1829	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	329	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1830	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	330	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1831	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	331	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1832	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	332	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1833	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	333	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1834	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	334	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1835	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	335	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1836	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	336	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1837	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	337	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1838	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	338	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1839	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	339	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1840	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	340	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1841	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	341	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1842	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	342	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1843	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	343	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1844	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	344	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1845	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	345	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1846	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	346	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1847	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	347	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1848	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	348	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1849	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	349	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1850	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	350	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1851	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	351	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1852	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	352	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1853	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	353	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1854	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	354	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1855	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	355	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1856	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	356	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1857	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	357	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1858	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	358	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1859	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	359	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1860	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	360	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1861	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	361	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1862	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	362	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1863	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	363	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1864	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	364	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1865	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	365	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1866	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	366	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1867	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	367	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1868	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	368	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1869	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	369	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1870	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	370	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1871	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	371	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1872	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	372	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1873	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	373	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1874	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	374	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1875	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	375	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1876	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	376	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1877	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	377	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1878	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	378	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1879	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	379	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1880	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	380	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.0	21	12 1/2	12 1/2	1881	13.1 Asacoco 25	25	13 1/2	13 1/2	381	3.0 Borman 1.00	27	16 1/2	16 1/2
214	21.1 Admex 7.													

[illegible]

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the newspaper: (a) daily; (b) weekly; (c) monthly; (d) irregularly.

[illegible]

London	40.27	40.27	+ 0.02
+ a/rich	40.37	40.33	+ 0.05
Paris (13.5 kilo)...	40.92	40.94	+ 0.03
U.S. dollars per ounce.			

	1971				
	Today	Prev.	High	Low	
Amsterdam	325.9	125.6	123.0	92.5	Jap.
Brussels	104.5	102.81	104.05	112.14	Fed.
Frankfurt	128.15	135.83	134.74	119.45	Hon.
London	361.1	383.1	399.8	305.3	Con.
London 500	173.17	172.94	173.89	162.66	Stock
Milan	30.18	30.10	60.99	48.74	Index
Paris	101.5	101.5	101.5	47.13	
Sensu	500.04	500.78	518.51	471.34	
Tokyo (m)	186.85	183.24	203.33	168.05	
Tokyo (n)	2638.74	2637.15	2631.06	1881.74	
Zurich	352.4	348.7	355.5	307.3	

(n) new; (m) old.

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Glass ...	157	Mitsubi	Hey Inc
Camb .	328	Mitsubi	Corp.
In. Print	315	Mitsubi	& Co.

Bank	320	Mitsubishi	40.
Auto	41A	Nippon Elec.	100
Motor	123	Sharp	100
.....	334	Shiseido	100
.....	151	Sony Corp	100
Air Lines	170	Suntory Bk	100
El P.	785	Takano Marine	100
Soap	263	Takada Chem.	100
Brewery	287	Tajima	100
U	218	Tokyo Marine.	100
1 Wks.	185	Toray	100
El. Ind.	389	Toyota Motor	100
El. Wks	670		

Amsterdam	Hudson-Bay..	9.2
..... 59.90	ImpChem....	2.8
	IOS Mgt new.	\$2.9

rub.	251.50	Maraschino	4.25
sub.	33.10	Wal. Org.	6.50
trunk.	37.20	Nichols	0.25
	46.50	Rand Mines	1.50
inf.	272.10	Bank-Org.	8.25
	47.50	Royal Dutch	21.50
	91.90	W. Ind.	4.00
ms.	77.	Shell	0.75
rd.	50.65	Tube Invest.	1.90
	\$2	Union Corp.	1.45
	162	Wickers	0.55
new.	144.75	War. Ind.	0.50
	246.80	West. Devel.	38.00
	195.20	West. Driest.	8.50
dutch.	130	West. Field	6.90
	118.90	West. Hill	0.75
chine.	104.30	West. Air	0.75
		ZCI	0.40

.....	7,000	LaRinas.....	
.....	4,210	Montedisi.....	
.....	1,945	Olivetti.....	2.2
.....	13,800	Phrell.....	2.2
.....	2,738	SoleVice.....	2.2

... ..	1,935	Termi.....	
Iseldorf		Paris	
.....	167.20	Air Liquide.....	484.00
.....	78	Beghin.....	375
.....	139.59	Blanc.....	165
.....	140.00	Can Pacific.....	175
.....	240.50	C.G.F.....	170
.....	121	C.I.F.....	418
.....	374.58	Cirsa.....	160
.....	186.59	Cred Comm.....	655
.....	255.18	Dea Lyon.....	160
.....	98.20	DeBour 103.....	32
.....	162.50	Edel.....	228
.....	67.50	Fin Par BP.....	242
.....	379.50	Fr Petroles.....	228
.....	273	Ger Dan.....	446
.....	144	IBM.....	1,894

210.70	OmniumP&T.	271
163	PathéMarc...	55
180.50	P&chirey....	162
	Peugeot.....	273
	P&chirey.....	273

mp.	3.15	Rh. Poetsch.....	282
16. m.	3.15	R's Tonic.....	24
Ma.	4.97	Royal Dutch.....	159
mGr.	3.21	S.G. Gobain.....	237
	1.51	Sch. Ind.	237
	3.50	Shell.....	170
rale.	6.18	Simca.....	55
Ma.	0.372	Soc. Génér.	24
	2.63	Soc. Génér.	24
	0.05	Ugine.....	190
nd.	0.08	Young's.....	158

Zurich

Def.	2.18	Aluissse.....	2.4
	1.39	B. Boveri.....	1.3
	1.582	Ciba-Galexy.....	2.5
	1.50	C. Ciba.....	1.5
		Episc.	1.5

R.....	1.64	Sulzer.....	3.2
Sidd	1.82	U.B. Sulsø..	2.7
dividend,			

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Austrian schillings.....	24.949

Belgian francs.....	49.75	Am
British pound (\$ per £)	2.4187	Ad
Canadian dollars.....	1.02	Ad
Danish crowns.....	7.4693	He
Dutch guilders.....	3.58625	H.V.
Finnish marks.....	4.1900	Ho
French francs.....	5.5130	I.C.
German marks.....	3.5003	J.P.
Greek drachmas.....	30.00	Phil
Italian lire.....	632.72	Rob
Mexican pesos.....	12.50	Rob
Norwegian crowns.....	7.1050	Rep
Portuguese escudos.....	28.52	Uni
Spanish pesetas.....	69.87	

changes. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the type of transaction.

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BUSINESS

FINANCE

Far Apart on Trade Pact

EEC and Japan Break Off Talks

By Richard Norton-Taylor
BRUSSELS, July 8 (WP).—The European Economic Community and Japan today broke off trade negotiations which had been specially welcomed by the United States.

The talks, originally scheduled to go on all week, will be resumed the following week, although negotiators on both sides are optimistic about an early conclusion of differences.

The United States has hoped for a non-discriminatory Common Market trade pact which would be the pressure of Japanese goods flooding the U.S. market. In fact, one of Japan's major objectives is to diversify its trade relations at a time when Japanese exports to America are threatened by protectionist elements and shape market saturation.

The European Economic Community is seeking increased economic and financial access to the domestic Japanese market, still protected by severe tariff and administrative barriers.

While the United States accounts for about 30 percent of total Japanese trade, only 5.5 percent of Japan's foreign trade is carried out with the Common Market. Japan, in turn, accounts for only 2 percent of the market's total foreign trade.

"Safeguard Clause"

The main stumbling block in the negotiations is the European insistence on a "safeguard clause" which would be imposed in the event of Japanese goods flooding the Common Market.

The Japanese delegation, led by Fumihiko Sumi, deputy head of the Economics Department of the Tokyo Foreign Ministry, has offered to extend safeguard provisions that are now included in bilateral trade agreements with France and the Benelux group (the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), but only to products to be liberalized in the future from current quantitative tariff restrictions, and only on a country-by-country basis.

The Six want safeguard clauses to be applied on an overall, market-wide basis in line with its embryonic common commercial policy. Apart from Eastern European nations, Japan is the only major country with which the Six still maintain national systems of tariff quota agreements.

Also, France and the Netherlands are pushing hard for the safeguard provisions currently in force under the Benelux and French pacts with Japan to be extended to Italy and West Germany.

The Six have offered to reduce or eliminate trade restrictions on Japan in the form of tariff quotas—on 166 Japanese exports. Actual tariff cuts, however, will not be negotiated in the Japan-Common Market talks. Such discriminatory moves would run counter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

RCA Net Rises 64%

General Electric Reports Record Sales and Earnings

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—General Electric Co. reported record sales and earnings in the third and sixth months ended June 30, the giant electrical-electronic producer reported yesterday.

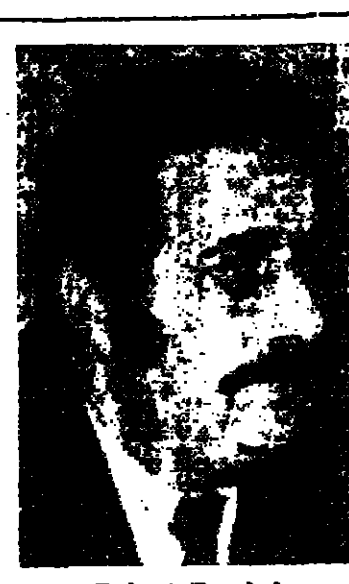
Earnings for the second quarter amounted to \$112.23 million, or 62 cents a share on the new split-share basis. This was an increase of 15 percent over the \$98.26 million, or 55 cents a share on a comparable basis for the similar three months of 1970. The shares were split on a two-for-one basis, so that the average number of shares outstanding after the split was 181,563,353.

Sales for the June quarter were \$2.33 billion, compared with \$2.31 billion a year earlier, a gain of 1 percent. This brought the volume for the half-year to \$4.43 billion, or 14 percent ahead of the \$3.87 billion sales for the initial six months last year when operations were affected by a major strike.

Earnings for the 1971 half-year rose 26.9 percent to \$268.58 million, or 1.13 a share on the split basis, from \$55.87 million, or 31 cents a share on the comparable share basis for the first half a year ago. This reflected the effects of the strike which ran from October 1969 to February 1970, putting the first quarter last year into the red by \$42.5 million.

Fred J. Borch, chairman, noted that second-quarter earnings "benefited from the continued strong performance by the General Electric Credit Corp. and the sale of Honeywell, Inc. common stock."

GE sold 375,000 shares of Honeywell stock during the quarter, leaving it with 1,125,070 shares of the original block of 1,500,000 shares received from the transfer of the business computer operations to Honeywell Information Systems, Inc. This initial sale resulted in a gain of about 4 cents a share of GE common stock.



Robert Frenkel

French Real Estate Man Faces Charge

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—Paris police today arrested Robert Frenkel, president of a real estate firm, La Garante Foncière Révénue (GFR), and his wife and charged them with breach of trust.

The move followed the opening of a Finance Ministry investigation of GFR's operations. The company, set up on Dec. 31, 1967, "to acquire and rent property," had an initial capital of 11 million francs (\$2 million).

On Monday the government published a decree regulating French real estate firms that raise funds through public subscriptions, making effective a law passed last November requiring such firms to issue more information to investors.

In an advertisement in a French magazine, also Monday, GFR said 12,000 investors had so far subscribed to its shares and 803,200 more shares of 1,000 francs each remained.

Two GFR affiliate firms were banned from collecting funds and publishing themselves by the Stock Exchange Commission last week.

At a press conference Monday Mr. Frenkel declared that he was "the victim of a plot" and that a press campaign had been launched against him "for political reasons."

He also charged that the theft of several valuable paintings from his apartment Monday was the work of "barbarians" ("the heaviest of ones")—French secret police.

Mr. Frenkel's public relations man issued a statement Monday noting that Mr. Frenkel's brief trip to Luxembourg that day had been "scheduled for a long time."

Mr. Frenkel achieved a rapid rise to wealth in the 1960s, when he parlayed an import firm capital of 10,000 francs into a multimillion franc operation, according to Le Monde. The company imported Japanese electrical goods.

He then turned to real estate. He took over as president of GFR last May four months after the resignation of André Rives-Henry de Lavayrie, who was also a Gaullist deputy from France.

The deputy had resigned as GFR president in January, the month investigations into the firm began.

The government decree regulating real estate firms affects about 30 such companies. They are estimated to have 80,000 shareholders and to have collected more than 1 billion francs in funds, compared with 100 million in 1967.

Big Board Prices Gain Despite Rate Increases

By Vartanig G. Vartan
NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange forced ahead today in the third straight gain of a holiday-shortened week.

This advance, furthermore, came in the face of a continuing switch to a 6 percent prime rate from the former 5.5 percent level by virtually all major banks. In the past, an increase in the base lending rate to top corporate customers has often caused a sell-off in stock prices.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, holding close to the 900 area throughout the session, finished with a gain of 5.25 at 901.4.

Technical analysts noted that the blue-chip indicator was enhanced by some resistance and profit-taking in the 900 region. Greyhound, the most active issue, drove ahead to a 1971 high at 23 1/4. It closed at 23 1/8, up 1.2, amid forecasts of improved profits for this year.

J. J. Newberry, the variety store chain, rose 2 3/8 to 24 5/8 after trading at a yearly high of 25. It was the best gainer—both in points and in percentage increase—on the active list. The stock climbed 2 5/8 in the previous session.

Both Heublein, off 1 1/4 to 43 1/8, and Kentucky Fried Chicken, up 1 1/8 to 22 1/2, finished high on the active roster. Shareholders of both companies approved a merger plan whereby Heublein, a leading producer of canned and bottled cocktails, is the survivor concern.

Mohawk Data Sciences, down 4 1/4 to 29, was the biggest loser among the 15 most heavily traded issues. The company reported a \$1 million loss for its latest fiscal year.

Oil and retail groups moved higher, while some computer and glamour issues finished lower. The mobile-home and recreation-al-vehicle sector—very strong in recent trading—showed a mixed pattern.

Amex Prices Up

On the American Stock Exchange, prices edged higher in moderate trading with the exchange index up 0.05 at 25.75.

Rand Study Sees Savings For Brokers

NEW YORK, July 8 (WP).—Stock brokers could save as much as \$100 million a year in operational costs by revamping some of their processing systems, according to a study by the Rand Corp.

The study, which was commissioned by the New York and American Stock Exchanges and the National Association of Securities Dealers, was based on a computer model of the industry constructed by Rand specialists. Tests run on the model concentrated on the problems of completing stock transactions—the so-called "falls" that occur when stocks and bonds are not delivered to the buyer within the required five-day period.

As a result of the tests, Rand listed a number of steps the industry could take to reduce or eliminate the bottlenecks, including a shortening of the stock transfer process from eight days to two days, creation of priority systems to insure completion of cash transactions when not enough stock is available to finalize all trades and increased use of stock loans to cover "falls" between brokers.

The study, released yesterday, noted that the brokers' customers, especially the banks, which hold stocks for mutual funds and other institutions, must cooperate in any effort to develop smoother procedures.

The study added that if the NYSE's Central Certificate Service, a computerized depositary designed to reduce the physical movement of stocks, were expanded to include 65 percent of the banks and other cash customers, the resulting savings in operational losses would be \$108 million a year.

U.K. Industrialist Predicts a Pound Devaluation Soon

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—A leading British industrialist today predicted another devaluation of the pound sterling within the next year.

"Certainly within the next 12 months it will be almost inevitable for Britain to avoid further devaluation," said Lord Kearton, chairman of Courtauld's, a textile and chemical corporation. The prediction came in an interview published in The Banker magazine.

Devaluation might be a "politically painful process," said Lord Kearton. He said other countries may increase the value of their money in relation to the pound, thereby affecting a de facto devaluation.

Lord Kearton warned that Britain's entry into the European Economic Community would not "resolve the economic fog or gropings of the last 15 years without any other action on our part."

Britain, he said, faces the possibility of becoming the poorest country of Europe. People might have to emigrate in considerable numbers to find jobs, he added.

House Increases Eximbank Credit, Bans Eastern Trade

By Marjorie Hunter
WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The House today voted to expand export credit financing by \$1 billion and to ban trade with Eastern Europe.

The bill, passed by voice vote after a sharp debate, would expand Eximbank's lending authority to \$2 billion, primarily by moving its transactions from the government's unified federal budget to the Eximbank's own account.

The major fight came as the bill, by a vote of 307 to 183, banned the current ban on Eximbank financing of exports to Communist-bloc countries applying materials or aid to North Vietnam.

As drafted by the House Banking and Currency Committee, the bill would have lifted the Communist trading ban and, instead, exempted the Eximbank from applying trade with specific Communist countries.

Trade With Enemies

The vote to retain the trade ban came on an amendment by Rep. Charles P. Wylie, R., Ohio. It charged that Eximbank transactions involving Communist countries "are in violation of the laws that trade with our enemies."

Opponents of the Wylie amendment noted that the Export Administration Act, passed by Congress two years ago, says that it is the "policy of the United States to encourage trade with friendly nations which we have friendly or trading relations."

Japan Denies TV Dumping

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—The Electronic Industries Association of Japan denied today that Japanese-made television sets were being dumped on the Canadian market.

The denial statement was issued by Toshiba, which is a member of the association, following reports from Ottawa that a Canadian government agency claimed that television sets from Japan and Taiwan were being dumped in Canada.

The Japanese statement said: "We intend to prove that Japanese TV sets aren't being dumped. At the same time we want the Canadian authorities to make fair judgments."

The association said Japan exported 123,128 black and white TV sets to Canada in 1970, up 33.2 percent from a year earlier. This accounted for about 4.3 percent of the Canadian market last year, it claimed.

The association said exports of Japanese color TV sets to Canada totaled \$2,494 units in 1970, up 16 percent from 1969, accounting for about 6.2 percent of the Canadian market.

(Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. of Osaka, Japan, and its subsidiary, Matsushita Electric Corp. of America, announced they filed suit on July 1 to challenge recent U.S. actions under the Anti-Dumping Act of 1971 involving television receivers imported from Japan. On Dec. 4, 1970, the U.S. Treasury found that television sets were being imported from Japan at less than fair value. The Japanese petition, filed in the U.S. Customs Court, alleges that the companies have been denied their rights to due process under the U.S. Constitution and have been denied the procedures guaranteed them by the Administrative Procedure Act.)

RCA Net Rises 64%

PARIS, July 8 (NYT).—RCA Corp. realized a 64 percent increase in second-quarter earnings, bringing net for the half 15.8 percent ahead of last year.

Profit for the three months was \$18.5 million, or 25 cents a share, compared with \$11.9 million, or 14 cents a share, last year, when a strike at 12 manufacturing plants started in early June and continued through most of the third quarter. Sales increased to a record \$903.3 million from \$858.9 million a year ago.

In the six months RCA netted \$43.3 million, or 55 cents a share, up from \$27.4 million, or 47 cents a share, last year. Sales increased 6.9 percent to \$1.81 billion from \$1.69 billion.

Robert W. Sarnoff, chairman, cited the mixed results in RCA's diverse operations, in which substantially higher computer division losses were more than offset by higher profits in consumer products and services. He explained that the larger computer losses resulted from startup costs for introduction of new computer series, plus higher development and marketing expenses involved in the program to obtain a larger share of the computer market, which he believes has "long-range growth prospects."

Profits of National Broadcasting Co. were about the same as

German Dollar Sale

FRANKFURT, July 8 (AP-DJ).—The Bundesbank sold \$30 million to \$100 million on the foreign currency market here today at 3,500 Deutsche marks to 3,505 DM, dealers estimated.

FIRST BOSTON ENTERS SHORT-TERM EUROCURRENCY MARKET

NEW YORK, July 8.—The First Boston Corporation, a major dealer in long-term international obligations, today announced its entry as a broker in the short-term Eurocurrency market.

Mr. PATTERSON, head of the investment banking division of First Boston, said the company had concluded a cooperative arrangement with the London-based Eurocurrency market, a Paris-based French investment banking firm, to handle short-term Eurocurrency market business since 1969.

Among the money market instruments employed in the Eurocurrency market are deposits, certificates of deposit, short-term bank loans, bankers' acceptances, letters of credit, and other instruments. First Boston is a member of all types of money market associations in the United States.

"American and other demand for Eurodollars has increased substantially in the past few years, in particular in view of the restrictions in the borrowing and lending of dollars abroad," Mr. PATTERSON declared.

At the end of 1970, it has been estimated by the Bank of International Settlements that the Eurodollar accounted for 41 percent of the estimated \$700 billion Eurocurrency market.

"Direct communications with Eurocurrency specialists in Paris, Amsterdam, London, Rome and Geneva will enable First Boston to provide the most complete and efficient service to its clients," Mr. PATTERSON said.

First Boston is one of the first major investment banking firms in this country to develop the capability to provide a comprehensive and timely service to Eurocurrency market participants. The move enables the company to handle the range of services we are now able to provide to both the United States and European Money Markets," Mr. PATTERSON concluded.

Export Controls

In another development Japanese producers tentatively plan to exercise tighter control over exports of black and white TV sets, tape recorders and radios to West Germany, the Electrical Products Industry Association said.

A meeting of the association and the Japan Machinery Export Association agreed to consult with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry about the advisability of forming a cartel to control minimum export prices and distribution channels for the West German market. Such cartels are permitted under Japan's Export-Import Transactions Law.

The minimum export prices would be established for various products based on market conditions in West Germany to prevent "excessive competition" among Japanese exporters.

The move by the two associations was taken following a warning by a Japanese electronics mission to West Germany in June. The mission was told that the current large number of Japanese consumer electronics products shipped to West Germany could lead to protectionist measures unless the Japanese took steps to control the flow.

Easing Computer Imports

TOKYO, July 8 (AP-DJ).—Premier Eisaku Sato has instructed his government to speed up preparations to liberalize computer imports and relax restrictions on foreign investments in the computer industry, government sources said today.

The sources said Mr. Sato's move came in response to strong demands by the United States for the removal of Japanese restrictions on computers.

RCA Net Rises 64%

RCA Corp. realized a 64 percent increase in second-quarter earnings, bringing net for the half 15.8 percent ahead of last year.

Year	Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
1971	185.12	17.67	1.52
1970	173.82	10.82	0.94

Fourth Quarter:

Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
46.5	6.5	0.50
44.9	6.8	0.57

First Half:

Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
92.5	13.2	1.07
88.7	17.6	1.51

General Host:

Quarter	Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
1971	34.6	3.4	0.28
1970	32.1	1.7	0.14

Second Quarter:

Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
44.9	6.8	0.57
46.5	6.5	0.50

First Half:

Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
88.7	17.6	1.51
92.5	13.2	1.07

Re-stated to reflect stock split.

Pillsbury:

Year	Revenue (millions)	Profit (millions)	Per Share
1971	686.7	67.4	12.06
1970	674.4	59.0	11.04

Who

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TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES

The Company's Annual General Meeting was held in Paris on June 23 and accounts for the year 1970 were approved. In his address, the President, Mr. Victor de METZ, stated that the results of the first four months of 1971 reflected a net profit figure approximately 17% higher than for the same period of 1970, despite the fact that a dividend was expected from C.F.P. (A) in 1971. The rate of production in the Middle East has, in fact, considerably increased as compared with 1970, and exports of 40 million tons of oil, furthermore, direct and indirect results of the Group's refining and marketing subsidiaries throughout the world continue to improve.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES 36.7% UP.—Capital expenditures by the Company in 1970 amounted to Fr. 1,018.8 million—a 30.7% increase on the 1969 figure.

The Company's own crude oil resources totalled \$7.5 million tons in 1970. With further supplies, the Group marketed a total of 61.5 million tons of crude oil. In the Middle East, where new oil reserves have been discovered in Iran and the Emirates, a further marked increase in production capacity is planned for Abu Dhabi and Dubai and export facilities are to be developed in Iran, Iraq and Qatar.

The Company continued to explore, alone or in association with other companies, in Europe, Africa, Madagascar, Australia and Indonesia. In the North Sea it has a 4% interest in the Ekofisk oilfield which is to begin producing this year and will shortly be supplying 15 million tons/year. A discovery of oil was made early this year in Tunisia, and drilling campaigns are to be undertaken in Canada.

The Company's Annual Report issued at the General Shareholders' Meeting was to be released upon request to COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES—Relations et Informations Documentation, 2 Rue Michel-Ange, Paris-16.

and gas in Canada and refining and marketing in the State of Michigan (U.S.A.).

COMPANY'S FINANCIAL RESULTS.—Cash flow rose to Fr. 65.6 million as compared with \$82.1 million in 1969 (-12.3%). Net profit for the year 1970 which was Fr. 405.6 million, equivalent to the previous year's, continues to place the Company well ahead of other French companies.

1970 results allowed distribution of an overall dividend of Fr. 125.4 million, the same amount as the previous year. Net dividend per share was set, as in 1969, at Fr. 6.80 with a Fr. 3.30 tax exemption for shareholders residing in France or assimilated persons. Total income per share will thus amount to Fr. 9.90.

TOTAL GROUP CONSOLIDATED RESULTS.—Consolidated sales (net of taxes) exceeded Fr. 10 billion for the first time, amounting to Fr. 10,829 million vs. Fr. 8,416 million in 1969, i.e. a 28.5% increase.

Consolidated capital expenditures for the year 1970 were Fr. 2,308 million, an increase of nearly 44% on the 1969 figure.

Consolidated income after tax amounted to Fr. 587.2 million vs. 718.5 million in 1969, reflecting a decline of 18.3%. But it should be noted that the relative increase in Algerian oil taxation for the years 1969 and 1970 was charged only against 1970 accounts; a sum of Fr. 114 million relating to the year 1969 was thus deducted from 1970 income. Consolidated income excluding Algeria, which represents nine-tenths of total profit, rose from Fr. 446.5 million in 1969 to Fr. 533.2 million in 1970, an increase of 19.4%.

BROWN BROTHERS HARRIMAN & CO.
BANKERS
NEW YORK • BOSTON • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS
CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, JUNE 30, 1971

ASSETS	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks.....	\$ 85,240,523
U.S. Government Securities, Direct and Guaranteed.....	55,325,615
State, Municipal and Other Public Securities.....	66,613,762
Other Marketable Securities.....	2,392,791
Loans and Discounts.....	185,241,586
Customers' Liabilities on Acceptances.....	13,186,938
Other Assets.....	17,643,294
	\$435,524,110

LIABILITIES	
Deposits.....	\$368,853,029
Acceptances, Less Amount in Portfolio.....	13,588,012
Other Liabilities.....	6,537,785
Capital.....	\$ 8,000,000
Surplus.....	18,705,284
	\$435,524,110

PARTNERS

J. Eugene Banks	E. R. Harriman	L. J. Newquell
Morrell D. Brown	Frank W. Hoch	William F. Ray
Walter H. Brown	Stephen Y. Hard	Robert V. Ross
Prescott Bush	R. L. Ireland III	L. Parks Shipley
Granger Cooksey	F. H. Kingsbury, Jr.	Maurice van Hergel
William R. Driver, Jr.	Robert A. Lovett	John C. West
Elbridge T. Gerry	John B. Madden	Knight Woolley
	Thomas McDerice	

LIMITED PARTNERS

Louis Curtis	Gerry Brothers & Co.	W. Averell Harriman
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COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES

Deposits Accounts • Commercial Loans and Discounts • Domestic Call Letters of Credit and Acceptances • Foreign Exchange • Custody of Securities • Corporate Financial Counseling • Investment Advisory Service • Brokers for Purchase and Sale of Securities • Members of Principal Stock Exchanges.

Licensed as Broker-Dealers and subject to supervision and regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America and the Department of Banking, Insurance and Finance of the State of New York and the Department of Banking and Finance of the State of New Jersey. The offices of the Company are located in New York, New York, and in other cities in the United States and in London, England.

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

THE YOUNG "WHEEL PLAYERS" ARRIVE.

BOTTLED PARK. THIS SET MUST BE VERY RICH!

I'LL MARRY HIM! WHO WANTS TO BE ASKED?

ABOUT YOU TURNING EVERYTHING TO GOLD! WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRY THE RING FINGER OF MY LEFT HAND?

CENTURY TOO LATE BUT RUN ALONG AND HAVE A GOOD TIME.

FROM MY GENERATION...

REAL GRASS AND TREES! WHOEVER DESIGNED THIS SET WENT ALL OUT...

ALEXANDER, YOUR ROOM IS A MESS!

WHAT IF MAMA AND I LEFT OUR THINGS ALL OVER THE PLACE LIKE YOU DO?

I WISH YOU WOULD, DAD

THEN NONE OF US WOULD HAVE A PROBLEM

THE YOUNG

By Alan Truscott

made no difference. South could discard a club, ruff in dummy, and enter his hand with a club lead to remove West's heart jack. East would have beaten the contract if he had rid himself quickly of the heart queen. But it was certainly most difficult for him to judge that the royal lady was about to give him the kiss of death.

NORTH
 ♠ 64
 ♥ 1054
 ♦ AQ4
 ♣ K8632

WEST EAST (D)
 ♠ J92 ♠ A 108753
 ♥ 107 ♠ AQ
 ♦ 10863 ♠ Q 3972
 ♣ Q105 ♣ 4

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ
 ♥ K8653
 ♦ K5
 ♣ AJ97

Neither side was vulnerable
 The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	Dbl.	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	3 ♥	Pass	4 ♥
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the spade two.

[illegible]

A black and white cartoon illustration of a boy and a girl in a bedroom. The boy is standing by a bed, looking surprised or excited, while the girl stands behind him. The room features a bed with a nightstand, a lamp, and a window with curtains. The artist's signature 'F. Williams 7-9' is in the bottom right corner.

*IT'S LIKE A GAME. EVERY DAY SHE COMES IN HERE AN' *HIDES* ALL MY STUFF!*

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



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— 100 —

SECRET

ENMOY	
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FELBAL					
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Print the SURVIVOR ANSWERED:

Find the surprise answer here

1. ~~Number~~ ARMOR 5

Yesterday's

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.

DADA AND SURREALIST ART

By William S. Rubin. Abrams. 525 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

EVERY culture could use a good dose of revulsion from time to time. In this century especially, we seem to grow by continually becoming disgusted with ourselves. We fatten so fast that it takes something like an attack of dysentery to keep us in shape. And this is what dada amounted to: a crisis in the bowels of the zeitgeist. Coming of age during World War I, the dadaists were cosmic libbers, paranoid poets, elegant fairy godmothers, and today's lumpy protesters. Though they pretended to be nihilists, most of them had the histrionic bitterness of disillusioned lovers. Several—like Jacques Vache and René Crevel—died of broken hearts, so to speak, in committing suicide.

Dada was not so much a school of art as a parodying of all schools. But, since brevity is the soul of wit, the dadaists soon exhausted their material and in the early twenties surrealism was born. Surrealism set itself the task of cleaning out the attic and the closets of the modern imagination. André Breton, the householder of the movement, "discovered" the unconscious while treading a medical orderly in the war, and under his leadership the surrealists stormed it as their ancestors had stormed the Bastille. Breton was himself the most surrealist feature of the entire movement: "Totally humorless and pedantic, he had a compulsion for issuing manifestoes. He was constantly defining and redefining their position while surrealist was consistently ignored or transcended their definitions."

In spite of its posturing and politicking, surrealism was important. It helped to break the ice in European painting of the twenties. Cubism was beginning to ossify and the fauves were pretty well domesticated by that time, too. Art had become in-

creasingly autonomous, addressing itself to its own possibilities, the artist and his art living as a balanced aquarium. Surrealism offered "poetic" imagery as an alternative to "pure" painting, or "painting painting." In reintroducing subject matter, it represented a left-handed sort of humanism, a going home again to personal history.

By focusing on the unconscious, the surrealists tried to turn art *inside out*, to disembowel it—and, in fact, this is what many of their pictures look like. "Dada and Surrealist Art" often reads like case histories in "The Crisis of Consciousness"—a favorite slogan of the movement. But pathology has never been so pertinent: We are all patients in the clinic of the 20th century.

As Rubin points out, the bi-morphism of Hans Arp, André Masson, Max Ernst and Joan Miró introduced a much-needed

By WILKE

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| 1 Greek letters | 43 Officer in old | 13 bowl |
| 5 — in the right | 44 Some are blue | 13 Predecessor of |
| direction | 45 Thelonius | 19 Sabots |
| 10 Piedmont city | 46 Keep abreast | 21 Bell sound |
| 14 Plaster backing | 49 Site of pegado | 24 Acting team |
| 15 Lobster pincer | Nan 'a | 25 One kind of |
| 16 Type of curl | 53 Asian V.L.P. | book |
| 17 Turkish | 55 Present | 26 Flat: Prefix |
| reunited | 56 Air: course: | 27 Arrest |
| 18 Followers of | "Obb, | 28 Names: sisters |
| K'ung Fu-tzu | 57 "Oh, how — | 29 Make like a |
| 20 Steak order | to get up ..." | ghost |
| 22 Like some | 58 Song | 30 Friend: It. |
| speech | 59 Hawaiian | 31 Forty — |
| 23 Miss the blue | 60 Knobby | 33 Unstamped |
| ribbon | 61 Landmark of | coins |
| 24 "A — in | China | 36 Stew of a sort |
| Winter" | | 37 Hong Kong |
| 25 Short-distance | | conveyance |
| race | | 39 Boxes |
| 26 Sacred peak of | | 40 Actress Toby |
| China | | 42 Language: Pres |
| 32 Adhered | 1 Hammer part | 43 Yearned |
| 33 Senator Hiram | 2 Robust | 45 Mexico's Cloud |
| and family | 3 Certain type: | |
| 34 Parisian friend | Abbr. | |
| 35 Sounded | 4 English coin | 46 Caliph |
| 36 Thickers | 5 Confront | 47 Zola heroine |
| 37 Rack's partner | 6 Gleaned | 48 Colt |
| 38 Blackbird | 7 Filament: Suffix | 49 Egyptian king |
| 39 Southeast Asian | 8 Sprite | 50 Wife of Zeus |
| natives | 9 Brief halts | 51 Seed covering |
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